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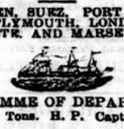
The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,798 New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.	From. 1886.
L	CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmonds	24th Sept.
—	ASSAM	3038	500	J. P. Hassall	1st Oct.
L	SUTLEJ	4149	800	A. H. Johnson	8th "
M	BENGAL	4500	800	W. B. Andrews	15th "
L	THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	22nd "
—	GWALIOR	2733	500	R. Haselwood	29th "
L	GANGES	4196	700	E. Stewart	5th Nov.
M	PARRAMATTA	4769	900	W. D. Anderson	12th "
L	HAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	19th "
—	SIAM	3041	500	R. F. Briscoe	26th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge will leave the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	1st Oct.
KOHILA	3900	700	W. Harratt	15th "
HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	29th "
SURAT	3142	550	R. G. Murray	12th Nov.
KAISER-I-HIND	4023	700	E. G. Stead	26th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, September 15, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 360.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.	20th Nov.
ARCHIMEDE	4,000	600	20th Oct.	10th Dec.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Nov.	1st Jan. 1887

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	3,500	15th Oct.
D. BALDUINO	5,003	3rd Nov.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept, 15, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.
INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

s. s. PERSIA .... 3,547 480 Capt. R. Hutchinson, 25th Sept.

N.B.—Passengers can book through to London overland from Marseilles.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

s.s. ROUMANIA..... 3,550 480 Capt. J. Harris..... 14th Oct.
s.s. ARABIA..... 3,544 480 Capt. J. Laird..... 28th "

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, September 10, 1886. Agents.

CALCUTTA TO QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

MONTHLY LINE of PASSENGER STEAMERS from Calcutta direct to Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all the Ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
S. S. RAJPOOTANA..	2030	About 30th September 1886.

For Freight, Passage or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
26th August 1886. Agents, Bombay.

THE MACIVER LINER s. s. NIAGARA has ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL, with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature, and to take delivery of their goods without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into consignees' boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expense.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain DIXON, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th September, 1886.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified for the information of the Public that the practice usually observed among the Native and European Merchants of the present day is that whenever a transaction in Seed, Wheat, and Cotton is brought about by brokers, they afterwards send a contract note under their signature to the Vendor and Purchaser, which will not be observed by me, the undersigned, from this day. The contract for such transaction will be signed by me, and such contracts without my signature will not be binding upon me.—Dated this 21st day of September, 1886.

મારારાજ રામભા ગત.
i. e., MUMRAJ RAMBHAGAT.

BURMA,
AFTER THE CONQUEST,
VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY.
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

LONDON:
SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, SEARLE, AND REVINGTON,
CROWN BUILDINGS, 188, FLEET STREET.

BOMBAY: THACKER & CO., LIMITED, and at the "*BOMBAY GAZETTE*" Offices.

Rs. 4. Postage annas 4 extra.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 24th September, 1886, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on MONDAY, 27th September, (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 29th September, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on THURSDAY, the 7th October, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd September, 1886. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 8, post free.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, published monthly.—Ans. 4.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH
FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.
Per doz. Rs. 25 Cash.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER'S CHERRY-BRANDY,
MADE from selected Kent Morellas, is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported.
Cash, ½ bottle, Re. 1-12; per bottle, Rs. 3.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FRENCH VERMOUTH
(NOILLY PRAT & CIE.)
Rs. 17 per doz. Cash.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

KEMP AND CO.'S
SUPERIOR INDIAN
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

PREPARED with the finest TRICHINOPOLY TOBACCO specially selected. They are mild and good in flavour, draw well, and convenient in size and shape.

	Rs.	As.
Kemp's Regalias per Box of 100	2	8
Kemp's No. 1 " " "	2	8
Kemp's Special " " "	2	0
Kemp's Nobles " " "	2	0
Dawson's No. 1 " " "	2	0

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

WINES.
KEMP AND Co.'s NEW BRANDS.

THE first shipment of the Company's WINES, personally SELECTED by Mr. D. S. KEMP, are now landed and are of exquisite quality. Those now offered embrace high class CLARET and BURGUNDIES only, but a fuller range is coming forward, and will be duly announced.

CLARET—	Case of 1 doz. quarts. Rs.	Case of 2 doz. pints. Rs.
Pontet Canet	40	42
BURGUNDY—		
Pommard	24	26
Volnay	36	36

The utmost attention having been given to these selections, it is believed that they will command unqualified approval.

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

MEDICINE CHESTS.

MANY hundreds of KEMP & Co.'s Medicine Chests are in use throughout India, and it is one of the customary precautions of life in this country, if residing or travelling at a distance from medical aid, to keep one of suitable dimensions always at hand.

The Company's Catalogue contains descriptions of thirty different patterns, comprising chests of Solid Leather, Plain and Polished Wood, and Block Tin. They vary in size from the small case for the pocket to the large chest for employers of labour, and in price from Rs. 6 to Rs. 130, filled.

Each Chest is furnished with a copy of "Kemp's Companion to the Medicine Chest" (3rd edition).

The Company have designed a special pattern of Chest for the remedies recommended in.

"Moore's Family Medicine for India," of which the price filled is Rs. 22.

Also a special pattern for the remedies recommended in

Dr. G. Yeates Hunter's Domestic Medicine. Price Rs. 75.

Intending purchasers are recommended to write for Catalogues, or to describe the purpose for which the Medicine Chest is required, and mention limit of price.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.
NOTICE.

AN AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND has been declared for the Half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, or Six Shillings and Threepence per Share, and will be payable on or after the 23rd instant., to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on the 16th instant

By order of the Board,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.
Bombay, 20th September, 1886.

CLARETS.

TREACHER and Co., Limited, would respectfully ask Mess Presidents, Clubs, &c., who are accustomed to obtain their Wines, &c., from Europe direct, to compare the actual gross cost with the Company's price list; Treacher and Co.'s special advantages in buying largely and dealing direct with the producer lead them to believe that they can supply Wines, etc., at considerably less cost than they can be imported by private consumers, even under the most favourable conditions.

CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.		CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.
11 8	6 8	ST. JULIEN MEDOC — Light with good flavour.	11 8	6 8
11 8	6 8	BORDEAUX — A favourite Wine from the District of Bordeaux.	11 8	6 8
14 8	8 0	PETIT MEDOC — Possesses good body with pleasing flavour.	14 8	8 0
18 0	10 8	SUPERIOR MEDOC — Full-bodied, of high character and flavour.	18 0	10 8
23 0	13 0	CHATEAU LAGRANGE — Soft, delicate, full and fine flavour.	23 0	13 0
28 0	15 8	CHATEAU LAROSE — Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet.	28 0	15 8
35 0	18 8	CHATEAU MARGAUX — Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet.	35 0	18 8

CLARET IN WOOD.
We would draw attention to the following:—

BORDEAUX	Per hogshead Rs. 195
ST. JULIEN MEDOC	" " 195
PETIT MEDOC	" " 225
SUPERIOR MEDOC	" " 280

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CONVENIENT FAMILY OR BACHELORS' JARS.

The jars are protected with wicker work, and are made to contain 2 or 4 Imperial gallons.

	Per 2 gals.	Per 4 gals.
SCOTCH or IRISH WHISKY (inclusive of jar)	Rs. 22 8	Rs. 43 0
COGNAC **** do.	" 36 0	" 70 0
COGNAC *** do.	" 32 0	" 62 0
COGNAC ** do.	" 27 8	" 53 0
COGNAC * do.	" 25 8	" 49 0
SHERRY, Manzanilla	" 22 8	" 43 0
LOCK TAPS (plated), effectually protecting contents	each	" 4 0
JARS, 2 gallon, allowed for if delivered free at our godown	"	" 3 0
JARS, 4 gallon, do. do. do.	"	" 4 0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.

WE have pleasure in informing our constituents that we have JUST RECEIVED the following NEW GOODS in great variety, and most fashionable make for gentlemen.

BLACK, (PURE) SILK SOCKS; Embroidered Fronts; for evening wear, latest designs, ...	per pair	Rs. 11 8
BLACK AND COLORED PURE SILK SOCKS, with Clocks	"	9 8
WHITE KID, BLACK POINTS, 2 Buttons, best quality only	"	3 12
WHITE SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, Orleans Bordered ...	each "	3 0
SILK WINDSOR TIES, Light Colors	from "	1 4
WHITE SILK AND SATIN PIN SCARVES; Very elegant and richest quality	"	2 8

And a large Selection of Silk Squares, Mufflers, &c.

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND SHIRT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET.
JUST RECEIVED A SELECT PARCEL
OF THE CELEBRATED
"FLOR DE JAVA" CIGARS,
IN PERFECT CONDITION.

Possessing the specially distinctive character of the HAVANNAH, with its accompanying FLAVOR and BOUQUET, they will recommend themselves to smokers desirous of a mild, free, and fragrant Cigar.

		Per 1,000.	Per box of 100
FLOR DE JAVA,	"COQUETAS"	...Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do.	"TRABUCOS"	... " 35	" 4 0
Do.	"ROYALS"	... " 40	" 4 8
Do.	"ATALANTAS" (Cheroots)	... " 45	" 5 0

THE NEW WEED
"MOUNG LOO,"
IMPORTED DIRECT FROM BURMA.
Rs. 22 per 1,000; Rs. 2-8 per box of 100.
"THE CHEROOT OF THE DAY."
Samples forwarded on application.

J. NEUBERG,
5. MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S BRANDY.

WE have arranged to keep in stock this well-known BRANDY FOR SALE:—

In Bottles Rs. 21-8 per case.
In Flasks " 23-4 "
In ½ Flasks " 25-4 "

This Brandy has already won a reputation of its own with the public, so we can safely recommend it for general use. Trial orders are solicited from persons up to this time using other brands. Special terms will be quoted on application to wholesale dealers.

SOLE AGENT:
MEIFFRE NEVEU AND Co.,
No 5, PATELL STREET

SUB-AGENT:
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
PHAIDOWNEE.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &c.
THE AGENTS FOR DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
BRINSMEAD'S AND SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.
STARLEY AND SUTTON'S BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.
RAWSON BRO'S. SUPERIOR ELECTROPLATED WARE.
MANUFACTURING GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS.
ALL KINDS OF ENGRAVING AND DIESINKING.
PRECIOUS STONE AND PEARL MERCHANTS.
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CLOCK AND CHRONOMETERS, NAUTICAL AND OTHER SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED, ADJUSTED, AND RATED.
ENAMELLING, ELECTROGILDING, PLATING AND NICKELING, MUSICAL BOXES, BINOCULARS, TELESCOPES, &c.
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.—BRANCH AT POONA.

PURE
INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.
MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

TRUNKS, BAGS AND PORTMANTEAUS.
BEST QUALITY ONLY.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE import these direct from the first LONDON MANUFACTURERS and the MATERIAL and WORKMANSHIP can always be guaranteed.

We invite inspection to our SPECIALITIES for CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING, light and very durable.

The immense variety of our OVERLAND TRUNKS, GLADSTONE BAGS, TRAVELLING BATHS, AIR TIGHT TIN CASES, SMALL HAND BAGS, &c., &c., is unequalled in India.

ASQUITH, LORD AND WHITMORE,
THE WELL-KNOWN OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS.

JUST RECEIVED

A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL CONSIGNMENT OF OUR CELEBRATED

MODEL WATCHES FOR INDIA

(Generally known as F. L. and Co.'s Rs. 50 watches.)

THEY are now in stock in sizes for Ladies and Gentlemen, and may be obtained in either PLAIN, POLISHED, ENGINE TURNED and CHASED cases, open face, hunting and cut-hunting.

It is no rare occurrence in our establishments to hear persons say as follows when bringing one of these MODEL WATCHES for cleaning. "I have had this watch in use for the last 18 years, it has been the most wonderful timekeeper, and even now though it is old, I would not part with it for what I paid."

We have continued to improve these watches where improvements was possible, and care confidently assert that our new supply is of a still higher quality then the former ones.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDERABAD.

FOR THE RAINS!!
MRS. LAKE
IS NOW SHOWING A LARGE VARIETY IN
BALL DRESS MATERIALS

Tulles and Nets in all colours.
Light Fancy Sprigged Muslins.
White and Cream Nun's Veiling.
White and Coloured Indian Muslins
Coloured Crepes and Gauzes.
Piece Laces and Flouncings.
Jet Embroidered Edgings.
Lace Handkerchiefs and Fans.
Feathers and Aigrettes.
Pearl and Gold Ornaments.
Jet Aigrettes and Ornaments.
Garnitures of Flowers.

WHITE BEADED NETS AND EDGINGS.
MAISON DE MODES
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MINNESINGERS.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held at the Gymkhana Pavilion, Fort, on FRIDAY, 1st October, at 9-30 p.m.

G. W. ROUGHTON,
Honorary Secretary.

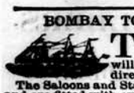
G. I. P. RAILWAY VOLUNTEER BALL

will be held in the
G. I. P. RAILWAY INSTITUTE, PAREL,
On OCTOBER 22nd, 9 p. m.,
under the patronage of
LIEUT.-COL. S. JACKSON, C. I. E., AND OFFICERS OF THE CORPS.

Prices of admission in Uniform Rs. 6, in Mufti Rs. 7.
To admit one Gentleman and two Ladies, Inclusive of Refreshments.

J. HARTLEY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.



THE Splendid Passenger Steamer "CLAN MACGREGOR," will sail from Bombay for Liverpool direct on or about the 10th October.

The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Separate music and smoking-rooms. Surgeon and Stewardess carried. For particulars as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 22nd September 1886.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—MEETINGS of the CORPORATION, (1) as under, will be held here on FRIDAY, the 24th inst. SPECIAL GENERAL at 4 p.m., and (2) ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL at 4-30 p m.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation; and Secy., Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 23rd September 1886.

THE MAHARANI ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.—WANTED CLERKS for selling Ice at Company's Branch Depôts. Guarantee required.

SADANAND BALCRISHNA & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 23rd September, 1886.

THE MAHARANI ICE COMPANY, Limited.

ON and after the 10th October 1886, this Company will sell by its own agents their best Crystal Ice unequalled by any in India, in any quantity, at two pies per lb., at the Company's Factory, in the Fort and the following depôts :—

Fort	In Pow Bazzar.
Town	Crawford Market.
"	Pydhownee.
"	Chira Bazzar.
"	Grant Road.
"	Khumballa.
"	Byculla.
Bandora	Near the Station.

SADANAND BALCRISHNA & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 23rd September 1886.

FOR SALE
THE OLD NINE-ELMS
PORTLAND CEMENT.

GUARANTEED Tensile strength about 540lbs. square inch.

Crushing strength about 1,816 per square inch.; in casks of 400 lbs. gross.

WARDEN & Co.

Meadows Street, Fort.

MINTON'S TILES,
PLAIN AND ENCAUSTIC,
FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND DWELLINGS,
As laid by us in
Numerous Churches, Banks, and Dwellings in every part of the country.
Glazed and Enamelled Tiles for Mantels, Hearths, Wainscotting, etc., and for Exterior Decoration.

WARDEN AND Co.,
Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given that MOOLJEE CULLIANJEE has CONTRACTED to SELL the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim to or upon the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 23, Rampart Row, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same, if any, shall be considered to have been waived and the sale will be completed without any regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the several messuages, tenements, chawl or range of buildings and privies standing thereon, situate in old Hanuman Cross Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 522 1-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1, and new No. 1, old survey No. 64, and new survey No. 1630, and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Assessments formerly under No. 57 and now under Ward No. 1393, and street No. 12, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on the east partly by the gully and partly by the property of Wiswanath Govindjee, and on the west by the property of Ghellabhoy Cullianjee, on the north by the property of Soondeerjee Mooljee, and on the south by the said Hanuman Cross Lane.—Dated this 23rd day of September 1886.

THAKURDAS, DHARAMSI & CAMA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, of the Steamers of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

NOTICE is hereby given that ESSA HAJI ABOOL RAMAN ALLANA of Aleppy, Mahomedan, has contracted to sell to ADAMJI PEERBHOY, of Bombay, Mahomedan, the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim thereto by way of inheritance, sale, gift, mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office in Apollo Road, Fort, within 14 days from this day, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as having been waived.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the second Coombarwada (otherwise Chukla) Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 377 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage, on the west by the said second Coombarwada or Chukla Street, on the north by the house now or formerly of Jewraj Huttonsey, and on the south by the house now or formerly of Haji Ebrahim Cadoo, and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 575 and 1459, new Nos. 6-36 and 7447, old survey Nos. 967 and 970, new Survey No 2184, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under Nos. 225 and 233, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.—Dated this 23rd day of September 1886.

HORE, CONROY & BROWN,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,

supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full remmittance.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*, POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

A RUSSIAN TEACHER wishes to find Scholars in this City or in Poona. Apply to M. Crioueansky, Bombay Hotel, Fort.

TO LET.—A Portable 4 H.P. Horizontal Steam ENGINE, Rs. 12 per day, including services of Fireman. Apply to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED—AUSTRALIAN HORSE, must be over 15 hands, perfectly sound and quiet. Good price given for a good stepper. Apply "NANA," care of this Office.

FOR SALE, a Madras-built BROUGHAM, by SIMPSON & Co., in first-rate order, with pole and shafts. Rs. 700. Apply FORT COACH FACTORY, Mody Bay.

FOR SALE, Upright Semi-grand PIANOFORTE, Steel Backing, &c., Splendid Tone, Patent Transposing Arrangement. Apply to "M.," care of this paper.

TIN TRUNKS! TIN TRUNKS!! With Stanley Bar Lock, in all Sizes. Very Durable and Strong; at prices cheaper than yet offered.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

SOFT FRENCH FELT TERAI-HATS, Rs. 8 (usually sold in Bombay at 13-8) in Navy Blue, Brown and Slate Color.—The Cash Bazaar, Limited, Church-gate Corner.

SEWING MACHINES, Tricycles and Bicycle, Flour Mills, Gram Crushers, Perambulators, &c., &c.; a large stock always on hand, with all the latest improvements.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The usual Monthly Prayer Meeting will be held this evening at the Apollo Bunder Rooms, at half-past eight o'clock. The Meeting is open to all, including ladies.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

REAL SWISS CURTAINS, a few pairs just unpacked in handsome designs.

J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

THE TENACIOUS.—Ladies' Black Canvas Lawn Tennis Shoes, just received a fresh consignment, Rs. 9-8.—Badham, Pile & Co., d. Bombay.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; by W. WEDDERBURN Bombay Civil Service. Price Re. 1; postage 1 anna.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, Practical Dressmaker and Milliner, 340, Grant-road, Bombay. Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

FRANCIA and FUCILE, Hair Dressers and Wig Makers, have just received a large assortment of Perfumery and Toilet requisites, No. 35, Medow Street and East Street, Poona.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year. £510,974-10-10 Stg.

TWO GRADUATES are REQUIRED in the Baroda College, one to Lecture in Biology and the other in Chemistry. Address with full particulars, "PRINCIPAL," Baroda College.

FRESH ARRIVALS.—Just unpacked a large assortment of fancy and useful ARTICLES, at very moderate rates. Inspection solicited, at SPEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate Street.

JUST RECEIVED FANCY TWEEDS, very cheap, Rs. 14-8 to Rs. 25 for a suit of sack coat and trowsers. An accurate fit is guaranteed.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., corner of Hummum and Meadows-street.

THE undersigned has the pleasure to inform the Public that he has a large assortment of Maccaroni, Vermicelli and Soup Paste, of different qualities, P. CASSANELLO, No. 40, Meadow Street, Fort.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, Austrian Rugs, Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets, All the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

AN ENGLISH GOVERNESS desires a Re-engagement to teach, and if required, take entire charge of children, not under eight years old; or, as companion to a lady.—Address "M. D." care of Lady Clements-Smith, Colombo.

NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS, Wonderland Esplanade, Native Shapes and Designs, Medals Paris 1875, Amsterdam 1883, Calcutta 1883-84. Address Head Clerk, Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

TO LET, the FIRST FLOOR premises opposite the Esplanade Hotel and next door to Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, at present Messrs. Marcks and Co.'s Pianoforte saloon, suitable as a dwelling house or office. Apply to MARCKS & Co., Limited.

LADIES' BEAUTIFUL FANS, IN ALL COLOURS. Ladies' Companions, Portmonnaies, Purses, &c.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

WANTED, an English knowing SECRETARY for the Viramgam Municipality. An L. C. E. preferred. Pay, Rs. 50, rising to Rs. 80.

Apply to PRESIDENT, Viramgam Municipality, before 1st October.

ભાઇ કેવલદાસ વહી,
Chairman.

Viramgam Municipal Office, 20th September, 1886.

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS' PIANOS with the new tuning apparatus at London Prices Plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight, etc., to Bombay.

Under special arrangements with the Manufacturers the Undersigned beg respectfully to bring to the notice of the Public that they are in a position to sell these Pianos—the most perfect Pianos constructed—at the above prices.

Illustrated Price Lists free on application.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the construction (in part) of a New Upper-Storeyed Export Store Room in the Grand Arsenal, Bombay.

2. Bills of quantities, specifications, conditions of contract and forms of Tenders can be had and all necessary information obtained on application at the Bombay Defences' Office, Fort, during Office hours.

3. Tenders, which should be sealed, will be received by the undersigned up to noon on the 4th October, 1886, when they will be opened.

4. The amount of earnest-money required to accompany the Tender is Rs. 400, and the amount of deposit required in the case of the accepted Tender is 5 per cent. on the tendered amount.

5. The acceptance of the Tender rests with the Government of Bombay.

6. Authority is reserved to reject any or all of the Tenders received.

W. MERRIMAN, Bt. Colonel, R.E.,
Executive Engineer, B. D.

Bombay Defences Office, Fort, Bombay, 20th Sept. 1886.

NOTICE.

SALE OF HIRDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of the MYROBALAN or HIRDA collection of the Southern Circle forests for the season 1886-87, which is estimated at :—

IN BELGAUM.

Khanapur Taluka	4,000
Belgaum Taluka	1,700
Total..	5,700

Khandies of 560 lbs each.

IN KANARA.

Northern Division of Kanara	2,000
Central Division of Kanara	310
Southern Division of Kanara	2,120
Total..	4,430

Khandies of 560 lbs each.

2. No offer under Rs. 8 per Khandi for the Kanara crop, if delivered at the Depots on the road sides in the forests, or Rs. 10 if delivered at the Kadra, Kumta, and Honawar Bunders will be accepted.

3. The Khanapur and Belgaum Hirdas will only be delivered at the Depots in the forests; but no tender of less than Rs. 8 for the former and Rs. 10 for the latter will be accepted.

4. For further particulars and terms of sale apply to the undersigned between the date of this publication and the 12th of October, 1886.

W. PEYTON, Colonel,
Conservator of Forest, S. C.

Conservator's Office, Southern Circle, Camp Poona, 4th September, 1886.

AUTHORISED
BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stand, &c.
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY,
41, MEDOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 24th inst., at 2 p.m., SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms as follows —

18 cases Pilsen Beer in pints.
11 ,, Vegetables in tins.
A large lot of Jaffery's Beer.
50 dozen Port and 7 Boxes of Madeira.
1 box containing photographic apparatus complete.

SORABJEE, COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 24th September 1886.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUE LANDED PROPERTY AT CAMATIPURA 5th LANE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 o'clock p.m., Mr. BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of mortgagee and on account and risk of Borah Abdulally Dawoodjee Sheeyal, under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of mortgage bearing date the 1st of April 1886.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenements, chawls, shops or dwelling houses now standing or in process of erection thereon, situate in Camatipura 5th Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Fort, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 144 and new No. 1668, and new survey No. 6090, and assessed under Municipal Collector of Rates and Taxes under No. 1501, and containing by admeasurement 359 square yards, and bounded as follows :—that is to say on or towards the east by the property of Nursu Dhurmajee, on or towards the west by the property of Marwady Foolajee Jeewanjee, on or towards the north by the 5th Camatipura Street, on or towards the south by a sweepers' passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE, and NICHOLSON, Meadows Street, Fort, Solicitors to the mortgager or to the undersigned auctioneer.—Bombay, 22rd day of September 1886.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

Under instructions from the trustees of "Coleman's Family Hotel," Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 P.M., sell by Public Auction at the Apollo House, Fort, opposite the Government Dockyard, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved hotel furniture, plated ware, glass and crockery ware, a handsome mahogany grand-square pianoforte by "Schiedmayer and Soehne," fluted cheoragraphs, flower vases, a large size cooking stove, &c., &c. The same comprises glass ware, handsome dinner, dessert and tea services, plated ware, such as hot water curry dishes, cruet and egg stands, toast rack, salver, three branched table candlesticks, spoons and forks, cutlery, &c., handsome teakwood and blackwood French polished hotel furniture, such as dining table in three pieces, sideboard, dumb waiter, Madras pattern chairs, circular, pier, side, oval and writing tables, easy, folding, reclining, long arm and drawing-room chairs, conversation sofas, teapoys, chiffoniers, ornament stands, flower vases, kerosine lamps, iron and teakwood Surpoot bedsteads, dressing and washhand tables, clothes presses, chest of drawers, bath tubs, commodes, dispense articles, cooking utensils, a large size cooking stove, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods.

AT 1 30 P. M.

1 handsome strong brown Arab horse going in harness.
1 handsome strong bay Arab horse, 15 hands, about 10 years old, has been regularly ridden by a lady.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 strong second hand palanquin office shigram.
1 splendid bay Australian horse, 8 years old, nearly 15 hands, goes well in saddle and harness, believed to be sound, the property of a gentleman going up-country, to be sold without reserve.
1 handsome strong C spring buggy in good order.
1 strong four spring buggy in good order.
1 English built dog cart by Thorn.
30 Spanish, Game and Bussrah fowls.

On SUNDAY, the 26th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Heaton Mount," Bandora Hill, near H. H. Aga Khan's bungalow, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished, plain and richly carved household furniture, best electro plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, handsome, China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, handsome Hink's patent duplex hanging and table kerosine lamps, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, flatstrate oleographs and pictures in rich gilt frame, &c., &c., the property of J. J. Greaves, Esq. The same comprises rich star-cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated ware, such as hotwater curry dishes, cruet and eggstands, ice pitcher, biscuit box, salver, oval tea tray, set of spoons and forks, cutlery, &c. Very handsome teakwood and blackwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, such as dining tables in three pieces, very handsome large size strongly made sideboard with mirror, dumbwaiter, and dining room arm and without arm chairs, whatnot, set of camp tables, handsome circular pier, side, oblong, and oval writing tables, easy, folding, reclining long and folding arm, rocking and drawing room chairs, settee couches, very handsome corner cabinets, teapoys, music stand, lady's davenporte strong glassdoor book-case, a handsome mahogany harmonium by "Barnett Samuel and Sons," handsome, China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, handsome Hink's patent duplex table kerosine lamps, rich Persian carpets, flatstrate oleographs in gilt frame, handsome plain and teakwood fourpost bedsteads, dressing and washhand tables-dressing glasses, handsome strong almyras with plate glass door, bentwood bed-room chairs, towel horses, English folding looking-glasses, and wall-paper, bath tub, commodes, dispense articles, cooking utensils, linen, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

Under instructions from J. M. DeSa, Esq., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, sell by Public Auction on the top floor of Fitzroy Lodge, Girgaum, near the Tramway Terminus and adjacent to the R. C. Chapel, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, handsome Hink's patent duplex table and hanging kerosine lamps, a strong built victoria, one high wheeled dog-cart, a strong grey Arab horse, sewing machine, first-rate oleographs and pictures in gilt frames, &c., the property of a deceased gentleman.

Full particulars will be given hereafter and the property will be on view four days before the sale,

NOTICE.
AUCTION SALE.

AUCTION SALE of the well known and valuable property called "Sungum Lodge," situate at Poona, on the road leading from the Sungum Bridge to Sholay, and adjoining to the Garden Reach on the south side thereof.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd October 1886, at 4 p. m., Madras Time, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have been favoured by instructions to sell by Public Auction the said premises the following valuable property in one Lot :—

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground in 3 plots, adjoining to each other, together with the bungalow, premises, outhouses and buildings standing thereon, known as "Sungum Lodge," situate in Maza Bhamarda, Toolka Haveli, Zilla Poona, being on the sub-district of Haveli, bearing Parulbandi No. 96, containing by admeasurement 11 acres and 19½ goontas or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, subject to Government Assessments of Rs. 175 per year, the whole taken on a perpetual lease at the yearly rental of Rs. 175, less Rs. 54, annually paid by the owners of the "Garden Reach," in respect of a plot of land purchased by them out of the said land, and which said premises are bounded as follows :—

On or towards the east by the Moolla river, on or towards the west by the public road, leading from Sungum to Kirkee, on or towards the north by the property of Sir Albert Sassoon, and on or towards the south by property belonging to

which said land and premises were formerly in the occupation of Professor Theodore Cook, and are now vacant.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned or to Messrs. Bomonjee and Hormusjee, Solicitors to the Mortgagee, No. 19, Church-gate Street, or to Messrs. Cursetjee and Sons, Kirkee.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 24th September 1886.

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL.

THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by

J. P. HIGGINSON & Co.,
25, Castle-street,
Liverpool, England.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION, AND PRESENT POSITION,
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON;
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.

2 Vols., Rs. 16—Postage 9 Annas.
Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart Row,

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE-STREET.

SALE OF TAWWANNA AND KENA LOGS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public Auction, in Mazagon Darookhana,
231 Tawwanna and Kena logs ex. s. s. Ethiopia.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 25th inst., at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 3, Byculla Bridge, next to the Scottish School, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated crockery and glassware, victoria and grey horse and harness, table ornaments, China flower vases, lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of J. J. Barnett, Esq. The same comprises plain glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, plated cruet and liquor stands, spoons and forks, ice pitcher, breakfast cruet, pickle frame, tea and coffee service, ice cream machine, teapot, dish covers, water filter, table cutlery, tea trays, China tea service, handsome blackwood and teakwood carved and plain furniture, such as a set of blackwood dining tables in 5 pieces, sideboard, single and double screens, whatnot, meat safe on stand, drawing room, pier, side, oval, writing, sofa, card, dressing and washhand tables, carved chiffonier, ornament and bookstands, glass door chiffonier with book case, drawing room, easy low, rocking, reclining and Madras pattern arm and without arm chairs, conversation and sofa couches, lady's writing table, marble top iron table, round teapoys, marble top side and round tables, iron and teakwood bedsteads, clothes press, chest-of-drawers, baby's cot and cradle, wardrobe, dressing glasses, glass door cupboard, reclining couch, travelling cots, hat stand, cheval glass, 4 seated ottoman, handsome China flower vases, flower pots, large size marble flower vases, marble and Persian figures, table ornaments, 2 and 5 light hanging lamps, pictures, Brussells carpet, duplex kerosine oil table lamps; clock, bath, dispense and cookroom furniture, utensils, garden benches, &c., &c.

AT 2 P. M.

1 Second hand victoria with a grey horse and harness.
The above is now on view.

SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE DIAMOND NECKLACE.

On MONDAY, the 27th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of Mr. Goculdas Dewjee, and on account and at the risk of Beebee Khatoom, wife of Mahomed Jaffer Sheerazee—

One very handsome diamond necklace, containing large brilliants and several small diamonds, and a diamond breast pin, with 9 large brilliants and several small diamonds, weighing in all about 250 rutties.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 ,, dhoties.
5 cases coloured prints.
2 ,, satins
On account and risk of Messrs. E. Sumsoodin and Co.
S 428 O M 856-60—5 cases cigarette papers, ex Medusa.

A quantity of baby's clothes, silk dress bodies, pink flowered dress (unfinished), China tea and coffee cups and saucers, sugar basin, silver teapot, &c.

2 boxes de St. Marceaux and Co.'s quarts champagne.
4 ,, ,, half bottle ,,
6 sets real China tea service, 27 pieces each.
6 ,, ,, 12 ,, ,,
8 pairs ,, ,, vases of different sizes.
10 ,, ,, brackets.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome strong office shigram.
1 English built mail phaeton.
1 handsome strong brougham and a number of other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction in Mazagon Darookhana, by order of Rai Bahadoor Bhagwandas Bhagla.

200 tons superior 1st and 2nd class teak scantlings of various sizes in lots to suit purchasers.

On TUESDAY, the 28th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, below the offices of Messrs. Wallace & Co., the surplus stock and shop furniture of Mr. Pallonji Sorabji, shifting to his new premises, the same comprises 4 and 6 light hanging kerosine oil lamps, single and double light wall brackets, hanging colored globe lamps, wall mirrors, marbled topped teapoys and side tables, bentwood chairs, glass door cupboards, show cases, writing table, &c.

The property will be on view 3 days before sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN NEW LINE STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT.

By order of the mortgagee and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 9th day of March, 1886, and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Ramchandra Ganpatjee, Narayen Ramchunder, Gujbhai Ramchandra and Vasudeo Ramchander, the following property will be sold by Public Auction on the premises by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, on the 30th day of September, 1886 at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 1,076 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Bombay, for pension and tax under No. 396, and for quit and ground rent under No. 1169, together with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling houses standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Nos. 21, 22 and 23, formerly, and now in the occupation of the said mortgagors (Ramchunder Ganpatjee and others) and their tenants, situate on the north side of New Line Street, without the Fort in the registration sub-district of Fort, and bounded on the east by the property of Bhuwa Balsett and the property of Moroba Sewjee, on the west by the property of the late Bhawanjee Morojee, on the north partly by the property of Lukshman Kessowjee, and partly by the property of Ramchander Narayen and Narayen Raghoba, and on the south by the said New Line Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the auctioneers, or to Messrs. Thakurdas, Dhuramsi and Cama, No. 23, Rampart-row, Fort, Solicitors for the mortgagee—Dated the 28th day of August 1886.

SALE OF land and house and household furniture, &c., at Lower Mahim, on the road leading from Dadur to Worlee.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on TUESDAY, the 5th day of October next, the undermentioned landed property and household furniture belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Peter Vanderhide, *viz* :—

All that piece of fazandaree ground, together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Lower Mahim, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 75 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 697, and bounded on the east by the cart of Manuel Dias, on the west and south by the cart belonging to Salvacao Church, and on the north by the public road leading from Dadur to Worlee.

And also at the same place the whole of the household furniture, &c, consisting of drawing room, dining, dressing and washhand tables, chairs, cupboard, wardrobe, chiffonier, chest-of-drawers, camp cots, harmonium, glassware, crockery, lamps, copper pots, plants, &c.

The property will be on view 3 days before sale.

N.B.—The furniture will be sold at 2 p.m., and the house at 4 p.m.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 24th September 1886.

SWIFT & FARROW.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM, STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NIGHT TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after FRIDAY next, the Twenty-fourth instant, until further notice, an additional Passenger Train will run daily, at the following times, between Bombay and Poona, calling at the principal Stations, namely :—

Down Train	Up Train
Bombay, Dep. 11-0 p. m.	Poona, Dep. 11-0 p.m.
Poona, Arrl. 7-0 a.m.	Bombay, Arrl. 7-0 a.m.

On and after the same date the train from Bombay at ten p. m., for Kalyan will be discontinued, and on and after SATURDAY, the Twenty-fifth instant, the Up Local Passenger Train leaving Kalyan at 5-10 a.m., and arriving in Bombay at 7-0 a.m., will also be discontinued.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the twenty-first of September 1886.

NOTICE.

JAMES PURDEY AND SONS,
GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTURERS,

BEG to inform Indian Sportsmen that they now supply Guns and Rifles of good workmanship and perfect shooting powers in several qualities at such low cash prices as to complet favourably with any of equal excellence.

Illustrated Lists on application to Audley House South Audley Street, London.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.

Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—59, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without out charge, if remitted through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Acting Manager.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
Limited.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£500,000.

LONDON BANKERS :
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest :—

FIXED, for 12 months ..... 5 per cent. per annum.
,, ,, 6 ,, ... 4 per cent. ,,

and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current account daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; no commission charged on withdrawal. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTA

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

Maximum Rates.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Daily Prices—Beef—			
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb.	0	3	6
Do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	3	0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0	2	6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	2	0
Beefsteak (under part), per lb.	0	5	0
Do. (round), per lb.	0	1	6
Meat for soup, per lb.	0	1	6
Shins, large, each	0	5	0
Do. small, each	0	4	0
Tongues, fresh, each	0	4	0
Do. salt, each	0	7	6
Suet, 1st sort, each	0	6	0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0	4	0
Liver, each	0	3	6
Heart, each	0	1	3
Kidneys, each	0	1	0
Marrow Bones, each	0	1	0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb	0	2	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0	1	9
Oxtail, each	0	1	6
Sirloin, per lb.	0	4	0
Fore Ribs, each	0	3	6
Beef salt, English, per lb.	0	6	0

Mutton—	1st Sort.			2nd Sort.		
Saddle, per lb. Rs.	0	4	0	0	2	6
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0	3	6	0	2	0
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0	3	0	0	2	6
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0	2	3	0	1	9
Breast, large, each	0	2	6	0	2	0
Do. small, each	0	2	6	0	2	0
Head, each	0	3	0	0	2	0
Kidneys, each	0	1	0	0	1	0
Suet, per lb.	0	3	3	0	3	0

Kid (Small)—			
Hind Quarter, 1st sort, per piece	0	14	0
Fore do. do. per piece	0	11	0
Hind Quarter, 2nd sort, per piece	0	10	0
Fore do. do. per piece	0	8	0
Head, Feet, Liver and Heart, per piece	0	6	0
Pork (Fresh and Salt)—			
Pigs, (Roaster), each	3	8	0
Do. Head, per lb.	0	2	0
Sausages, per lb	0	4	6
Bacon, per lb	0	4	6
Pigs' Feet, salt or fresh, per set	0	8	0
Do. Lard, per lb.	0	6	0
Pork, Fresh, per lb.	0	4	0
Do. Salt, country, per lb.	0	4	6
Do. do. English, per lb	0	12	0
Boiled Lard, per lb.	0	12	0
Poultry—			
Geese, each	4	0	0
Turkey Cocks (very large), each	6	0	0
Do. Hens, each	3	0	0
Ducks, large, each	0	41	0
Do. middling, each	0	12	0
Fowls, Bombay, large, each	0	12	0
Do. do. middling, each	0	10	0
Chickens, large, each	0	6	0
Do. small, each	0	3	6
Eggs, each	0	0	5
Guinea Fowls	2	4	0
Partridges, each	0	4	0
Pigeons, per pair	0	14	0
Do. young, per pair	0	10	0
Rabbits, each	1	8	0
Doves, per pair	0	7	0
Snipe, per pair	0	5	0
Quails, per dozen	0	12	0
Calloo, each	0	5	0
Teel, per pair	0	6	0
Milk and Butter—			
Cow's Milk, per seer measure	0	2	6
Buffalo's Milk, per seer measure	0	2	0
Do. Butter, per cup, 2 ozs.	0	1	6
Jagree, per maund	2	4	0
Butter, English, per tin	1	0	0
Cheese do. per tin	0	12	0
Sugar—			
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0	5	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	4	6
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0	3	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	2	6
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0	1	6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	6
Do. do. brown, per seer	0	1	3
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0	1	6
Tea, Hill, per lb.	0	12	0
Do. 1st sort, per lb.	0	12	0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	8	0
Sago, per seer	0	1	3
Bread—			
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each	0	1	9
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each	0	1	6
Do. brown, each	0	2	0
Flour, Wheat, per seer	0	1	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	0
Rolong, 1st, per seer	0	1	3
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	0
Biscuits, Poona, per lb.	0	5	0
Do. Bombay, per lb.	0	2	6
Do. Poona, Mixed, per lb.	0	4	0
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per lb.	0	0	8
Bajri Do. per lb.	0	0	7
Firewood—			
Coal, Europe, per ton	17	0	0
Charcoal, country, per maund	0	14	0
Babool, per candy	6	4	0
Do. per maund	0	3	6
Kurrachee Babool, per candy	6	4	0
Do. do. per maund	0	3	6
Aine, per candy	6	0	0
Do. per maund	0	3	3
Mixed, of different sorts, per candy	5	8	0
Do. do. do. per maund	0	3	0
Kurmell, per candy	5	12	0
Do. per maund	0	3	3
Khaire, per candy	6	8	0
Do. per maund	0	3	9
Ghee—			
Ghee, Surat, 1st sort, per seer	0	5	0
Do. Ghautee, 1st sort, per seer	0	4	6
Do. Jaffrabad, per seer	0	5	0
Lamb (Large)—			
Hind Quarter, 1st sort, per piece	1	4	0
Fore do. do. per piece	1	0	0
Hind do. 2nd sort, per piece	0	14	0
Fore do. do. per piece	0	10	0
Head, Feet, Liver and Heart, per piece	0	7	0
Oil—			
Cocoanut, 1st sort, per maund	5	0	0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	4	8	0
Sweet Oil, 1st sort, per maund	3	12	0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	3	8	0
Linseed Oil, country, per maund	3	12	0
Castor Oil, per maund	3	2	0
Grain—			
Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra	4	12	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4	4	0
Do. 3rd sort, per phurra	3	8	0
Gram, Jamboosser, per phurra	3	4	0
Do. Ghoghary, per phurra	2	10	0
Do. Ghautee, per phurra	2	14	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	4	4	0
Coolty (Horse Gram), per phurra	2	12	0
Coreed, Ghoghary, per phurra	3	4	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	5	0	0
Mutt, Ghantee, per phurra	2	12	0
Do. Cutch, per phurra	2	10	0
Bajree, Ghautee, per phurra	3	4	0
Rice, Jerasal, 1st sort, per phurra	6	0	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	5	8	0
Do. common, per phurra	4	4	0
Do. Bengal, 1st sort, per phurra	5	4	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4	4	0
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort, per phurra	1	10	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra	1	8	0
Barley (new), per phurra	2	2	0
Do. (old), per phurra	2	0	0
Oats, per phurra	6	0	0
Jowaree or Cholum or Jonaloo, per phurra	2	10	0
Linseed, per phurra	6	0	0
Maize, per phurra	2	0	0
Moong, per phurra	3	4	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	4	4	0
Mussoor, per phurra	3	0	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	3	6	0
Nachnee or Raggy, per phurra	2	8	0
Peas, per phurra	3	4	0
Toor, per phurra	2	12	0
Do. Dall, 1st sort, per phurra	5	4	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4	4	0
Wal Beans, of sorts, per phurra	2	10	0
Warree or Veragoo, per phurra	3	12	0
Kong, per phurra	2	12	0
Vegetables—			
Potatoes, Mahableshwur, large, per maund	2	8	0
Do. do. do. per seer	0	1	0
Do. do. small, per maund	1	8	0
Do. do. do. per seer	0	0	8
Do. Poona or Surat, large, per maund	1	8	0
Do. do. do. per seer	0	0	8
Do. do. small, per maund	0	13	0
Do. do. do. per seer	0	0	4
Yams, white, per seer	0	0	9
Do. red, per seer	0	1	0
Onions, per seer	0	0	4
Turnips, large per dozen	0	6	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	3	0
Carrots, per seer	0	0	6
Cellery, large, each	0	1	6
Lettuces, each	0	0	9
Beet, large, each	0	1	6
Do. small, each	0	1	0
Radishes, white, per dozen	0	2	0
Tomatoes, per seer	0	1	0
Green Peas, per seer	0	0	8
French Beans, per seer	0	0	6
Knol Khol, per dozen	0	6	0
Brinjals, Nagpore per seer	0	0	6
Do. Bombay, per dozen	0	6	0
Pumpkins, large, each	0	8	0
Do. small, each	0	4	6
Cucumbers, per dozen	0	3	0
Artichoke, per seer	0	1	6
Beans, double, per seer	0	1	6
Parsley, per small bunch	0	0	6
Water Cresses, per small bunch	0	0	3
Cocoanuts, whole, per 100	4	4	0
Do. shelled, per maund	3	8	0
Betelnut, per maund	5	0	0
Do. leaf, per 100	0	2	0
Sweet Potatos, per seer	0	0	6
Fruits—			
Pineapple, large, each	0	12	0
Do. small, each	0	8	0
Custard Apples, each	0	2	0
Pomeloes, large, each	1	0	0
Do. small, each	0	8	0
Guavas, large, per dozen	0	8	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	3	0
Orange, large, per dozen	3	0	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	14	0
Melons, Water, large, each	2	8	0
Do, do. small, each	1	0	0
Do. Musk, large, each	0	3	0
Do. do. small, each	0	1	6
Plantains, large, red, per dozen	0	5	0
Do. small, red, per dozen	0	3	6
Do. large, yellow, per dozen	0	3	0
Do. small, yellow, per dozen	0	2	0
Limes, sour, per dozen	0	1	3
Pommegranate, Muscat, per dozen	3	0	0
Do. Bombay, per dozen	1	0	0
Mangos Afose, per dozen	6	0	0
Do. Common, per dozen	4	0	0
Grapes Cabul, per box	0	8	0
Pears, per dozen	0	9	0
Apples, Cashmere, per dozen	2	8	0
Flowers, mixed, per bunch	0	1	6
Chekoos, per dozen	0	12	0
Fresh Fish—			
Pomfret, white, large, per pair	1	8	0
Do. do. medium	1	0	0
Do. do. small, per pair	0	12	0
Surmaye, large, each	1	2	0
Do. small	0	6	0
Bouie, large	3	0	0
Ghoall ,,	2	8	0
Do. small	0	6	0
Bhing, large, each	0	3	0
Do. small, each	0	2	0
Prawns, large, per dozen	0	1	3
Do. small, per dozen	0	0	3
Shrimps, per score	0	0	9
Bumlows, per score	0	0	9
Jiptee, small, per score	0	8	0
Oysters, in shell, per dozen	0	2	0
Do. opened, per dozen	0	1	3
Crabs, each	0	0	4
Lobsters, each	0	1	3
Dry Fish—			
Surmaye, large, each	1	0	0
Palah, large, each	0	2	0
Do. small, each	0	1	3
Dhomee, large, each	0	1	0
Do. small, each	0	0	9
Bumlows, per dozen	0	0	6
Donugry fish, each	0	1	3
Pickles, Country—			
Mango, per seer	0	1	3
Lime, per seer	0	1	0
Mixed, per seer	0	0	9
Papads, large, per seer	0	1	3
Do. small, per seer	0	1	0
Salt, 1st sort, per seer	0	0	9
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	0	8
Do. pounded, per seer	0	1	3
Vinegar, table, country, per bottle	0	6	0
Do. common, country, per bottle.	0	1	6
Mowra spirit, per bottle	0	12	0

Rates for Bread and Flour are as follows :—

	As.	Pies.	
Plain White Loaves, about 15 oz.	1	6	each
Do. Half do. ,, 7½ ,,	0	9	,,
White Twist and Rolls ,, 13 ,,	2	0	,,
Plain Brown Loaves, ,, 15 ,,	1	3	,,
Servants' Brown do. ,, 14 ,,	1	0	,,

Superfine Flour, per lb. 2 Annas; Bran, per maund 12 Annas at the Mill.

N.B.—Fruit, Fish, and Vegetables are generally sold according to the quantity in the Market and the choice of them. Native Vegetables—always a good supply and of great variety.

The Butchers generally sell Meat as the servants like to take it, either by the piece or by weight. Clubs, Hotel-keepers, Private Families, Schools, Ship Masters and Dubashes, can make private arrangements for daily supplies with butchers, and other market dealers by monthly payments, if they choose.

Flour and Rolong are sold in the Bakeries at the price laid down in the Price Current, but by the people in the Markets as follows :—

Flour, per Seer, 1st sort	Rs.	0	1 3
Rolong ,, ,,	,,	0	1 3
Flour ,, 2nd sort	,,	0	1 0
Rolong ,, ,,	,,	0	1 0

This Flour and Rolong is what is generally purchased by servants, and is of good quality.

It must be understood that the Market prices vary according to the time of day; *viz.*, from 4 a.m. till noon the prices of all articles recede.

POSTAL NOTICE.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS, &c.

Overland Mail.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N Company leave Bombay every *Friday* during the fair season, and every *Tuesday* during the moonson.

1886.		1886.	
Friday ...	... 24th Sept.	Friday ...	... 12th Nov
,, ...	... 1st Oct.	,, ...	... 19th ,,
,, ...	... 8th ,,	,, ...	... 26th
,, ...	... 15th ,,	,, ...	... 3rd Dec
,, ...	... 22nd ,,	,, ...	... 10th ,,
,, ...	... 29th ,,	,, ...	... 17th ,,
,, ...	... 5th Nov.	,, ...	... 24th ,,

The following are the arrangements in the hour for closing Mails:—Letters and newspapers will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M. Books and Patterns up to 3-0 P.M. Registered Letters up to 2-30 P.M.

N.B.—Late letters for the Overland Mails, if fully prepaid by means of stamps, in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (2 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamers after 4 P.M. and up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.

The latest hour for posting Ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 3 P.M.; and registered letters at 2 P.M.

Via Brindisi.

Letters not exceeding ½ oz. ... . 4½ annas.
Newspapers not exceeding 4 oz. ... ... 1½ ,,

China and Australian Mails.

Mails for China, Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Japan, and the Australian Colonies are despatched as follows :—

1886.		1886.	
Friday ..	1st Oct.	Friday ..	12th Nov.
,, ..	15th ,,	,, ..	26th ,,
,, ..	29th ,,	,, ..	10th Dec.
		,, ..	24th ,,

Postage on Letters to China, Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Japan, is 3 annas per ½ oz., and for Australian Colonies 6 annas. Newspapers not exceeding 4 oz., 1 anna.

The latest hour for posting letters, &c., at the General Post Office is 3-30 P.M. for Ordinary Letters, and 2-30 P.M. for Registered Letters; and at Branch Offices 3-0 P.M. for Ordinary and 2-0 P.M. for Registered Letters.

Mauritius Mail via Aden.

Fair Season.—*On Fridays every fourth week.*
Monsoon.—*On Tuesdays every fourth week.*

The latest hour for posting letters, &c., at the General Post Offices is 3-30 P.M. for Ordinary Letters, and 2-30 P.M. for Registered Letters; and at Branch Offices 3 P.M. for Ordinary and 2 P.M. for Registered Letters.

Zanzibar Mail via Aden.

Weekly to Aden, and thence four-weekly to Zanzibar.

The latest hour for posting letters, &c., at the General Post Office is 3-30 P.M. for ordinary Letters, and 2-30 P.M. for Registered Letters; and at Branch Offices 3 P.M. for Ordinary and 2 P.M. for Registered Letters.

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—In weakness of children its efficacy is unequalled. Thomas Hunt, Esq., F.R.C.S., late Medical Officer of Health, St. Giles's and Bloomsbury, writes: "In badly nourished infants, Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three tea-spoonfuls a day will fatten a young child is astonishing. The weight gained in three times the weight of the oil swallowed, or more. Children generally like the taste of Dr. de Jongh's Oil, and when it is given them, often cry for more." Sold only in capsuled Imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, all by chemists, druggists, and store-keepers. Sole Consignees Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

THE BUDA CELEBRATION.

The destruction of the Turkish forces inside and outside Buda was a greater blow to the Ottoman power than even the rout before Vienna; for Vienna had never for a moment belonged to the Turks, whereas Buda had been in their possession for one hundred and sixty years. Buda had almost come to be looked upon as a Turkish city; and the Turks, though they tolerated within the fortress the presence of a large Hungarin population, had reduced the latter to the most abject state of submission, and would not even permit the exercise of Christian worship, though those who chose to cross the river to Pesth might attend service in the one Christian church which the Mahometan garrison had not turned into a mosque. The siege of Buda by the Imperialists was in many respects the counterpart of the more famous siege of Vienna by the Turks three years before; and if the Duke of Lorraine had not been more active in 1686 than was Kara Mustapha in 1683, the army of relief with which Soliman was hurrying towards the beleagured capital of Hungary might have achieved similar results to those secured by John Sobieski outside the capital of Austria. The relieving army, that is to say, would have done its work, the siege would have been raised, and the Duke of Lorraine would have had to fly. But the hour had struck for the Ottoman dominion in Europe. Soliman, at the head of his eighty thousand men, was, allowance being made for the less mobile character of the force under his command, almost as rapid a marcher as Sobieski, who was, above all, a great cavalry general. Sobieski went into action with ragged troops, for whose personal appearance he felt called upon to apologise to his brother commanders. They had made a vow, he declared, to clothe themselves at the expense of the enemy; and they slew or captured their foes in such numbers that they might easily (had they ever made it) have carried out the pious resolution attributed to them by their light-hearted chief. Soliman arrived in the neighbourhood of Buda with a large body of infantry. But he had outmarched his artillery; and in those days it was precisely with artillery that the Turks gained their greatest successes. Sobieski gained his victory by the unexampled impetuosity of his attack. "Advance straight to the Grand Vizier's camp, and there plant your banner," are said to have been the sole instructions he gave to his cavalry lieutenant; who, anxious to know what he shoud do after that, was told that "after that" he need do nothing more, since the battle would then be won. Soliman, on the other hand was himself attacked; and he was so promptly driven back that his advance, swiftly as it had been made, had no effect on the siege operations except to delay for a few days the final assault.

The successful siege of Buda, occurring so soon after the triumphant relief of Vienna, did not, for that reason, meet with all the attention that it must otherwise have received. At Vienna the interests of all Christendom were at stake. The "*Vicisti Johannes!*" which a prelate performing Mass is reported to have exclaimed, as if by inspiration, at the very moment that Sobieski's victory took form, was a cry of thanksgiving for the overthrow of an anti-Christian power, which from the Danube would soon have extended its domination to the Rhine. It was at the express request of the Pope that Sobieski, sulking in his tent, consented at last to take up arms. France, in her jealousy of the Empire, would have seen Vienna left to its fate, without succour from Poland or from any other quarter; and Sobieski has himself been called a bad politician because he did not foresee that ninety years after the salvation of Austria by a Polish force Poland would be dismembered, with Austria as one of the partitioning Powers. The Emperor Nicholas, when at the outset of the Crimean War, Austria adopted an observant and slightly hostile attitude towards Russia, is said to have declared that Sobieski and himself were the two greatest fools in history, since both of them had saved Austria, only, at the proper moment, to be repaid by that Power with the basest ingratitude. But Nicholas, the Russian Emperor, and Sobieski, the Polish King, knew both of them what they were about when they prevented the discomfiture of Austria at the hands of an enemy who, once master of the Austrian dominions, would have lost but little time in paying a visit to Poland. There was this difference, however, between the two men whom it pleased the Emperor Nicholas in his pride to bracket together, that one acted solely and consciously in his own interest, the other mainly in the interest of others, and only unconsciously in his own. The letters written daily by Sobieski to his wife show that what occupied his thoughts throughout his brief but glorious campaign was the idea of saving Christian Europe from the Mahometan invader who threatened to break in upon it. The private correspondence of the Emperor Nicholas during the Russian occupation of Hungary has not been published; but the fact that the cost of the intervention was charged to the account of the Kingdom of Poland shows plainly enough with what object the intervention was undertaken.

The details of the siege of Buda are but little known even to those who are quite familiar with the leading incidents and prominent personages of the battle of Vienna. There are even private soldiers on both sides whose doings outside Vienna have their place in the accredited history of the time—the Turk, for instance who, exhausted with fatigue, fell asleep in an entrenchment, and, undisturbed by the artillery fire, did not wake up until the battle was over: and the Pole who carried messages from the city to the headquarters of the relieving force, and, being afterwards asked what reward he desired for the important services he had rendered, asked only for the sacks of green berries that the Turks had left in their deserted camp. This was coffee, at the time unknown in Vienna, but of which the Pole, who had been a prisoner in Turkey, had learned the use, and which he turned to considerable profit in the coffee-house that he was now allowed to establish. Another well-known character in the exciting drama is the preacher—not to be confounded with the before-mentioned prelate—who, after the relief of the city, delivered a sermon on the text "There was a man, and his name was John." Of what happened during the siege of Buda no such animated record has been kept. We know, however, that Abdurrahman Abdi, the commander of the Buda fortress, made a most energetic defence, and that when the Duke of Lorraine called upon him to surrender, he replied only cutting off the heads of a hundred prisoners, and exposing them on pikes above the walls. Count von Moltke, in his acount of the campaign which nearly half a century ago he made with the Turks against the Egyptians, dwells on the unhappy position of a Turkish General; for if, says the Marshal, he gains a victory, the success is ascribed solely to Providence, whereas if he is defeated he pays for his failure with his life. Kara Mustapha, after the rout of Vienna, had made his way to Belgrade, where he was met by messengers from the Sultan, who, he well knew, had come for his head, and to them after obtaining a respite of a few minutes for prayer, he resignedly gave himself up. Knowing if only from this instructive precedent, what awaited him in case of defeat, Abdurrahman Abdi fought to the last, and died fighting. The two hundredth anniversary of the liberation of Buda from the Turks could not, in these days of centennial and millennial celebrations, be passed over in silence. But, after to-morrow's commemoration, the rejoicings at the fall of the Turkish power, natural and becoming up to a certian point will probably be no longer continued. The population of Transylvania must equally with that of Hungary, have congratulated itself on the forced retirement of the Turks from regions which they had so long oppressed; and after the turn of Transylvania, comes that of Servia to render thanks. But from 1683 the date of the battle of Vienna, even to the present day, the history of Turkey is the history of the gradual withdrawal of the Turks from Europe, and though we know of no Europeans who would like the Turks, they have long ceased in Europe to play a tyrannical or even an ungenerous part. Of this the Hungarians have certainly no need to be reminded, seeing that since 1849, when the Sultan refused to deliver up to Russia and Austria the Hungarian patriots who had taken refuge on Turkish territory, their attitude towards Turkey has been one of unvarying friendliness. The interest of the celebration at Buda is purely historical. It would be difficult indeed to clothe it with any political signification.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY OF TURKEY IN ASIA.

The *Moniteur des fils et tissus* reproduces a repor from M. Savoye, French Vice-Consul at Homs, dealing with this subject. The looms used are of primitive simplicity, and cost but little. The principal changes in the trade during centuries have only consisted in the substitution of English white and coloured yarns, and German red yarns, for those of native manufacture previously in use, which were also exported to Europe. The introduction of aniline dyes is another recent improvement. The town of Homs is one of the most important centres of Syrian industry, its manufactures employing 4,000 looms, of which about 2,200 are engaged in the production of pure cotton goods, striped coloured materials, and striped Tripoli beltings known as *dima*. This branch of manufacture has considerably increased at Homs (where ten years ago it only occupied 400 looms), owing to the increased value of labour at Damascus and Aleppo, the other centres of textile manufacture in the country, where rich materials have acquired greater importance than elsewhere. About 400 looms are engaged in the production of a gauze composed of silk and cotton.

Hama is another centre of textile manufacture, where bath towels of cotton and silk are made, as well as felts and striped-materials for mantles. The total value of the raw materials annually employed by the two towns, Homs and Hama, is about £190,000, and the yearly value of their joint productions is estimated at £ 380,000.

TEAS.—The best are those of the HOLTA TEA COMPANY (Gold Medal), and they take the highest place at the Calcutta Tea Sales.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

HOMING PIGEONS IN INDIA.

Mr. D. S. White contributes the following to a Madras paper:—I can confirm all Dr. Shortt has said about homing-pigeons. The birds used during the siege of Paris, from the descriptions I have read of them, were a cross between the domestic and the wild blue pigeon. The pigeons in St. Mark's Square, Venice, and in Bombay are exactly alike, and a cross arising from domestic pigeons having joined wild ones. I have no doubt that if Bombay pigeons were taken away a hundred miles, and let loose, they would fly home again, but it is questionable whether they can be domesticated except through two or three generations. It is strange that in Madras the blue and domestic pigeons have not crossed voluntarily. They cross freely when confined together, and what is very extraordinary is that they develop unknown colors in great variety,—a point referred to by Darwin. When the Marquis of Tweeddale was Governor of Madras, his Military Secretary, Colonel Steele, kept some very fine carriers, but they were useless for homing purposes, because on trial they were found too heavy. The best homing-pigeon is the domestic blue one, with a dash of wild blood in it. The pure wild pigeon never domesticates. Eggs have been brought away, and young procured. The young, kept in strict confinement, have produced other young, but on being let loose they have always kept their wild qualities, and vanished. They have never shown attachment to home, but join any lot of pigeons elsewhere. The homing quality is a pure instinct, as I will presently show. In some domestic pigeons it does not appear at all. In others it is very strong without dependence on any particular breed, and it is capable of great development. A good strain should be obtained, and kept up to the mark by judicious crossing. The Madras pigeon-fanciers have excellent strains, obtained by accident only, for no attempt is made in the way of special breeding. Hawks of many descriptions infest the country. They know by instinct what is a truly wild pigeon, and never go after it; but they will attack one or a cross from one with no difference in appearance, if it has been kept in a pigeon-house.

Years ago I experimented a great deal with homing-pigeons. I kept a good strain at the College Hall, and used the birds continually when I had to obtain information urgently from the Government Offices in the Fort, or from other parts of Madras. I took the strain with me to Coonoor, and tried to establish communication from Ootacamund. Sit Alexander Arbuthnot was much interested in the experiment, which however failed utterly, because the eagles on the Neilgherries gave the pigeons no chance. One by one they were seized on their flight home, and I sent back the last two or three to Madras. My final experiment was made at Kilpauk, about eight or ten years ago. I obtained half-a-dozen or so of good strain, all blue, and crossed with birds with a dash of wild blood. The result was very satisfactory, If I went even to St. Thomas' Mount or Palaveram, I took some birds with me, and if I was likely to be detained or wished to send any other message, I let a bird loose with a scrap of paper tied round its body. It would find its way home in a few minutes. Once I put the strains I had to a very severe test. Where the homing instinct is well-cultivated, or carefully developed, my belief is that training is not required. By training I mean taking a bird out for a mile, then two miles, and then four miles, and so on. I think a thorough homer, if in good condition for flight, may safely be despatched, on the very first occasion, from a distance of fifty miles. Now for the most severe experiment I tried. I had three young birds at Kilpauk, from three excellent strains. They were so young that they still looked to the parent birds to be fed. They were able to fly, and had wheeled round the house for about a week. Driving early one morning to St. Thomas' Mount, I took the three young birds as far as St. George's Cathedral and let them loose with four old birds, to give them a good chance. I returned at one o'clock, and was very much disappointed to find the four old birds in their nests, while the three young ones were absent. While I was sitting near the pigeon-house, and trying to account for the failure, one of the young birds came, quite exhausted, and dropped on the house. It had been nearly eight hours on the wing. After six in the evening, while about locking up, a second young bird dropped, with just strength enough to reach the tub of water for a furious drink. The third and missing young bird belonged to the very best strain I had. The father came from the noted stock of an old Chinawoman in Black Town; and the mother I had specially selected from a stock of half-wild blue birds bred by Mr. Proudfoot, an employé of the railway at Perambore. I was therefore fairly puzzled. The next morning, about 8 o'clock, the third young bird returned, in most pitiful condition. Its lower bill was split in two, one of its eyes was hanging out, and its neck was partially severed. I knew then that a hawk must have attacked the flight, separated the young birds, and seized the third of them, which managed to release itself somehow. I attended to the wounds, and effected a complete cure. I cannot give stronger proof that the homing-pigeon flies home from [illegible] of my pigeons were one night, the servants left the door open one night, a wild cat making its way to the pigeon-house, seized and destroyed two or three of the birds. The rest alarmed, flew out and perched on cocoanut trees. I saw them on the trees the next morning, but nothing would induce them to come down. Between five and six in the evening they flew straight away out of sight. They came back the next morning, and perched on the trees again, but would not come down. They remained till the evening, and flew away again. This was repeated for about four days, and then they vanished altogether. I have no doubt that their wild instinct overcame them, and that they went away, and joined some collection of wild blue birds. About six months or a year after, one bird returned, and went to his old nest, but my interest in my experiment had passed, and I told one of my servants to take the bird away.

I have written in order to create further interest in a matter which I think should receive the attention of business men, and particularly of newspaper editors. Good homing pigeons can be had in Madras in plenty, and it is really worth while getting up a stock which will fly from Bangalore and other distant stations. A good homer will, I feel sure, accomplish the distance from Bangalore in three hours, not at all too long for a bird to be on the wing. The Madras tumbler keeps on the wing sometimes for ten or eleven hours; frequently for six hours. I must mention an amusing spectacle I witnessed at Ootacamund. There are some pigeons on the mosque near the shandy site. There seems to be a strong alliance between the pigeons and the crows. I saw an eagle once dart at the pigeons while they were wheeling about. In an instant some hundreds of crows came to the assistance of the pigeons. They tormented the eagle completely out of his senses, and were not satisfied till they had chased him away for a couple of miles.

ENGLAND'S GRIEVANCES.

M. Joseph Reinach, the editor of the *Republique Francaise*, contributes to that journal an article on "England's Grievances," which commences as follows :—

The English Press continues to lament and to find fault with everybody. England is alone and her isolation is beginning to frighten her. Yet she has only herself to thank. She talks about the *entente cordiale*: but who broke it? Did she complain of her loneliness when she ousted France from Egypt. Everywhere—in Tunis, where only lately she was still intriguing against us; in Madagascar, where her missionaries and generals led the Hovas to battle against our troops; in Tonkin, where she excited China against us; in Syria, where her engineers were in treaty for the island of Mytilene—everywhere she became the supporter of our enemies and did her utmost to damage us. We did without England. Everywhere we have brought to a successful termination the enterprises which we commenced without her authorisation, Fortune's wheel has turned. Ah! You lament now! Was it France or England which got the most ont of the *entente cordiale*? You are alone because you deserve to be alone. This is the truth, because isolation is the inevitable and legitimate chastisement of egotism. You might, after Tel-el-Kebir, have cemented our alliance for a long time, by remembering in a moment of far-sighted generosity the solemn pledges which you had taken before the world. Your rapacity has blinded you.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 23.

OWING to the usual post-monsoon arrangement our mail day has been changed from Thursday to Friday; our present report, therefore, embraces a somewhat longer period than usual; but as three days since last mail day have been holidays, the extent of business now to be noticed is about the same as reported upon by last mail. Speaking of mail arrangements, we are glad to notice—being thankful for small mercies when larger are not to be had—that under the fresh contract which the Home Government has concluded with the P. and O. Company, our inward mails will be due at noon on Mondays—a saving of upwards of one day in the time of transit.

There are signs that our S. W. monsoon, during which we have had one of the heaviest rainfalls on record—88 7-8 inches to 97 3-8 inches to date in different parts of the island, against 61½ inches to 67½ inches for the whole last year, and an average of 80⅔ inches for the preceding 60 years—is drawing to a close; and we may begin to take a survey of the prospect for the coming season. The very abundant rainfall has been most beneficial to the crops, and from the cotton-growing districts, with some slight exceptions, in the Dhollerah and Oomrawattee circles, the reports received by the Chamber of Commerce by wire could scarcely be more satisfactory than they have been. We may then, should nothing unfavourable happen between now and the gathering of the crop, expect a large and satisfactory outturn of this staple. Reports from America, although not favourable as to the condition of the cotton crop compared with last year, speak of the crop as likely to be an average one, owing to the larger area which has been put under cotton cultivation this season. As to prices, it would be difficult at present to make a reliable forecast; and it must be remembered that, with us, Exchange is an important and uncertain factor, as lately shown, which has to be reckoned with; though the bare appointment of the Currency Commission, until its report and the decision of Government upon it be made known, should have a strengthening influence upon Sterling exchange.

As to the political influences affecting trade, the atmosphere cannot be called clear, nor can the outlook be free from anxiety, while at home the grave position of matters in Ireland; and in Foreign affairs, the Northern Octopus, with one feeler stretched towards South-Eastern Europe and another in Central Asia, not to speak of the recent report of a Conference of the European Powers to be invited by France to consider the Egyptian question, continue to give ground for apprehension in the possibly not far distant future.

It may be a significant fact that, notwithstanding the strong reports which have lately been reaching us from Liverpool and New York, regarding the Cotton market, there has been little or no disposition on the part of buyers to operate; orders are not coming forward, as they should in the usual course of things be doing, from the other side; and we cannot remember a time, of late years, when so few contracts were being made for our new crop of cotton.

The expected large outturn of the American Wheat crop many tend to restrict business in this increasingly important article of our export trade during the coming season; and former buyers have withdrawn from the market, being unwilling to pay previous rates. Exchange is an uncertain quantity which has to be taken into account in this case also; but it must be remembered, as a ground for encouragement, that every fresh mile of railway opened in the growing districts, every local transit duty abolished, makes us better able to compete with our great rival in this trade

The Financial news which has reached us from London by wire during the period now under review, has not been of the exciting character of that of the previous week, but has still been looked for with interest in connection with the course of Sterling exchange. Bar Silver, after the departure of last mail, came unchanged, but on the two following days an advance of ¼d. in the aggregate was reported, bringing up the price to 44d. per oz. At the close of the week the rate declined 3-16d., closing at 43 13-16d. on Saturday afternoon; and there was no further change up to Tuesday evening. Yesterday's telegram, however, quotes an advance of 3-16d. per oz., making the rate 44d. again.

Ten lakhs of Council Telegraphic Transfers were allotted to Calcutta and five lakhs to Bombay, all at 1s. 5 1-32d. last week: but yesterday only one lakh was placed, all for Bombay, at the same rate.

Rupee Securities have fluctuated, but on Wednesday evening showed a considerable fall in Four per cent. Paper, which was quoted at 66⅔; while Four-and-a-half was called 70¾, the rates quoted in our last weekly report having been 68¼ and 71 respectively. Last evening's telegram showed no further change. Sterling Loan, after declining during the week to 100½, soon recovered its former price of 100¾, which is the latest quotation to hand. Consols advanced from 100¾ to 101, and French Rentes, after touching 110¼, soon receded to their old rate of 110.

EXCHANGE.—Although comparatively free from the excitement which we had to notice in our last report, this market has continued to attract the chief attention in commercial circles. The most prominent feature has been the cross transactions between Banks, which have indeed formed the bulk of the week's business, operations on account of merchants, either way, having been on a very limited scale. The market opened quiet after last mail, but rates were well maintained and closed, partially, 1-32d. higher. Next day the market was rather excited owing to the advance in Bar Silver, followed by considerable transactions between the Banks, for future delivery, and an advance of 3-32d. was established. A steadier feeling was apparent on the following day, and though the market close firm previous rates had not been maintained throughout. Friday and Saturday were holidays, and the Banks were closed. On the resumption of business on Monday the market was quiet for ordinary transactions, but one Bank having been a strong seller, with no enquiry from the usual buyers, the rate advanced ¼d. for Bank Paper, other Banks becoming large purchasers at this advance. Mercantile Bills remained practically unchanged, although quotations were a shade firmer at the close of the day. Yesterday the market showed more steadiness; and, as Banks were rather sellers than buyers, Bank Paper advanced 1-32d. Three months Credits remained steady 1s. 5¼d. ready, and 1s. 5d for next year's delivery, which must be taken as our closing rates for the mail. As stated above lakh of Telegraphic Transfers were allotted by the Indian Council yesterday, and to Bombay only, at 1s. 5 1-32d.; while Bar Silver comes 3-16d. higher again, at 44d. per oz.: but any effect of this news on our local market will not be shown till to-morrow, the Banks being again closed to-day for a holiday. Our quotations for the mail are as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand		....1s. 4 15-16d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic Transfer.	1s. 4 29-32d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 5d	,,
Do.	4 ,,	.....1s. 5 1-32d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	.....1s. 5 3-32d.	,,
Credits	3 ,,	.....1s. 5¼d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	.....1s. 5½d.	,,
Documents	3 ,,	.....1s. 5 5-32d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	.....1s. 5 9-32d.	,,
Francs	3 ,,	.....1·80½	,,
Do.	6 ,,	.....1·78¾	,,

	Rs.
Value of Silver in the Mint on 11th Sept. 1886	54,20,649
Silver received during the week.....	2,75,957
	56,96,606
New coin paid during the week	1,48,000
	55,48,606
Silver belonging to private individuals	5,36,048
	60,84,654
Last week	56,01,012

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay made no change in its rates of discount at the usual meeting on Monday. Deposits, both at the head-office and at the branches, had considerably decreased, over sixty lakhs Cash had been withdrawn during the week, the greater part of which was said to have been for Burmah; but local trade requirements have continued on a limited scale, though the item of "Bills Discounted" shows an increase of some 9½ lakhs over the previous week.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—A good many speculative transactions have taken place, especially in Fours, during the week; but, at closing yesterday, this Paper showed a decline of 1-16 on last mail's rate, at 97 15-16; while Four-and-a-half was ¼ higher at 102¾.

FREIGHTS have been quiet, not to say dull there being but little cargo offering at present, April, May, and June loading, to Antwerp, has been done at 22s. 6d.; for Hull and Marseilles October shipment at 21s. 3d.; and for two Mediterranean Ports at 21s. 6d. per ton. The "Clan McGregor" (s) has also been fixed for a full cargo for Liverpool early October loading, at 20s. 6d. per ton; and the steamer "Dunstan" for the United Kingdom or one Mediterranean Port at 21s. 3d. We quote at closing as follows:—

Liverpool	Ready	22s. 6d.	
London.....	,,	do.	
Continent.....	,,	do.	Oct. 21s. 3d.
Open Charter	,,	do.	do.
Havre	,,	do.	do.
Dunkirk	,,	do.	do.
Antwerp	,,	do.	do.
Marseilles	,,	do.	do.
Genoa.....	,,	do.	do:
Trieste and Venice.	,,	25s.	at 2s. Exchange.

SHARES.—A fair amount of business has been done from day to day in this market, and the shares of several favourite Spinning and Weaving Companies have improved in value in view of the prospect of an abundant supply of the raw material. Amongst the changes during the week we may mention the following as most important. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 2½ say to Rs. 720: Bank of Bengal to the same extent at Rs. 842½, and National Bank are one rupee higher at Rs. 114. In Press Companies, the Scind Press shares have advanced Rs. 40 during the week, and are now quoted at Rs. 680: the New Berar Cotton G. and P. Company are Rs. 25 higher, being now Rs. 575; the Mofussil Company are Rs. 10 higher than by last mail at Rs. 462½. On the other hand, Fort Press, Akbar, French, Dhollerah P. and G., and the New Indian have receded in value from Rs. 2½ to Rs. 50 as per our quotations. In Mill shares, we have to chronicle an advance of Rs. 40 in Hydrabad at Rs. 875; of Rs. 10 each in Hindostan, Gordon, City of Bombay, and Colaba Land and Mill; of Rs. 8 in Mazagon Spinning; of Rs. 5 in Oriental, Maneckjee Petit, and James Greaves; of Rs. 15 in Empress; and of Rs. 24 per share in Jowrar Ballu and Ripon, according to our quotations. A decline of Rs. 20 has taken place in Mahalukshmi; of Rs. 10 in Queen and Indian Manufacturing; and of Rs. 5 in New Great Eastern; Imperial Cotton; Framjee Petit Manufacturing; Colaba Land and Mill; and the Albert Edward Cotton Mill. In Miscellaneous Companies we have to note a decline of Rs. 25 in Bombay and Burmah Trading: of Rs. 10 in Bapty Brothers; of Rs. 9 in the Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company; of Rs. 4 in Soundy and Company; and of Rs. 4 in Cash Bazaar shares.

EXPO TS.

COTTON.—Although, at this season of the year, there is not ordinarily, much doing in Cotton of the old crop, though stock of which has generally been reduced by this time to a residue of inferior stuff, there is generally a considerable, and often a very large, business passing in contracts for the new crop of Bengals, Oomras, and Broach. This year, however, there is an almost total absence of transactions of any kind: and our market for this staple might nearly as well have been closed since the date of our last weekly report. We have, therefore, but little to chronicle.

There was some enquiry for Good Broach, March delivery, last week, at Rs. 213, and one transaction was reported at this price; but sellers shortly afterwards raised their rates in consequence of the firmer news from Liverpool, and the state of Exchange, and business came to a standstill. With the exception of a reported sale of Fully Good Bengals, for November delivery, at Rs. 166, and for January at Rs. 165, no further transactions have transpired; and to-day the market has been closed, as it was for two days last week, on account of holidays.

The absence of forward contracts in new Oomras may be partly accounted for by the uncertainty which prevails regarding the standards to be fixed upon by the Liverpool Cotton Trades Association for next season's business. Westerns are quite neglected, although this is the season for this description, but sellers are naming rates far above home limits.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission:—

		Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Old Crop—			
Bengal, Fine,	Ready	Rs. 169	= 3 11-16d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	,, 161	= 3 17-32d.
Do. Good	do.	,, 156	= 3 7-16d.
Omra Good	do.	,, 184	= 4d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	,, 175	= 3 13-16d.
Dholleras, Fully Good	do.	,, 165	= 3 9-32d.
Do. Good	do.	,, 185	= 4 1-32d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	do.	,, 198	= 4 9 32d.
Westerns Good	do.	,, 184	= 4d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	,, 176	= 3 27-32d.
New Crop—			
Bengal, Fine,	Dec.-Jany.	,, 171	= 3 13-16d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	,, 165	= 3 ¾d.
Do. Good	do.	,, 160	= 3 17-32d.
Omra do.	March	,, 180	= 3 15-16d.
Do. do.	do. Good Staple	,, 185	= 4 1-32d.
Broach do.	do.	,, 215	= 4 11-16d.
Bhownugger Good,	April	,, 186	= 4 1-16d.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.—This market has also been very dull during the past week; and the only transactions have been in small ready parcels. For October delivery we quote:—

Ekdani (91 per cent.)	Rs. 4-4-0	per cwt.
Do. (85 ,, ...	,, 4-3-0	,,
Delhi, No. 1	,, 3-14-6	,,
Do. Red.....	,, 3-13-6	,,

The demand for new Wheat, for April-May delivery, has quite subsided; and the only transaction we have heard of has been in Ahmedabad Peesy, for April-May delivery, at Rs. 3-15-9. *Linseed* and *Rape Seeds* are quite neglected we quote:—

Linseed .....at Rs.	6-15-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed ..... ,,	4-12-6	,,

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1886	1885	1884
Wheat—For eight days	414,740	346,363	92,812
,, Since 1st Jan.	10,657,556	8,345,091	6,202,117
Linseed—For eight days	30,437	103,296	69,513
,, Since 1st Jan.....	3,405,352	4,587,291	3,691,676
Rapeseed—For eight days	7,180	3,753	67
,, Since 1st Jan.	1,109,063	1,411,272	918,813
Gingelly Seed—For eight days.	4,836	152	1,570
,, Since 1st Jan.....	924,657	997,883	791,118

The movements of Cotton to-date show the following comparison with the two previous years:—

Receipts.	1886.	1885.	1884.
For eight days.....	7,394	3,672	4,454
Since 1st January.....	1,375,503	955 992	1,530,664
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For eight days.....	5,162	349	3,753
Since 1st January.....	979,481	676,395	1,131,373
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For eight days.....	659	400	1,514
Since 1st January.....	46,587	53,792	85,588

IMPORTS.

PIECE GOODS AND YARNS.—Our market for imported Piece Goods and Yarns has continued very quiet, not to say dull. Some 3,500 packages of the former are reported to have changed hands since last mail day. Up-country demand shows, as yet, no improvement; and as supplies are daily increasing, prices are gradually giving way. In Bleached Goods there is but little doing, and prices are nominally unchanged. In Grey Yarns a small business has been done, and prices may be called steady at previous rates.

Our market for locally made Goods is called steady, with a fair demand. Yarns are also reported to be steady at our quotations, which are as follows:—

	In.	Yd.	lbs.	As.	Net per lb. cents.	As. cents.
T. Cloths	24	24	4	...	7	to 7·50
,, ...	29	24	6	...	7	,, 7·25
,, ...	44	24	8	...	7	,, 7·25
Long Cloths.....	36	36	8	...	7	,, 7·15
,, ...	39	36	9	...	7	,, 7·25
,, ...	44	36	10	...	7	,, 7·12
Domestics.....	27	72	14	...	6·75	,, 7·12
,, ...	32	72	19	...	6·75	,, 7
,, ...	39	72	24	...	6·75	,, 7
,, ...	44	72	27	...	6·75	,, 7
Sheetings	60	5	3	...	6·75	,, 7
Plain Dhoties	45	10	3	...	7·25	,, 7·50
Fancy Dhoties.....	26	5	0½	...	7·50	
,, ...	32	8	1½	...	7·50	
,, R. B.	45	10	3	...	8	,, 8·50
Dorias	24	30	7	...		

		Mule.			Water.	
Twist .....No.	6s	... 5 3-32			...	...
,, ... ,,	8s	...			...	...
,, ... ,,	10s	... 5½	to 6		...	...
,, ... ,,	16s	... 5½	,, 6½		...	...
,, ... ,,	20s	... 6½	,, 6¾		... 6¼ to 6¾	
,, ... ,,	24s	... 6¾	,, 6¾		... 6¾ ,, 6¾	
,, ... ,,	30s	... 7¼	,, 7 5-16		... 7¾ ,, 7¾	

METALS.—*Copper* is quiet. A moderate business was been done in *Braziers*, which is as. 8 lower per cwt. *Yellow Metal* is not much enquired for and has declined as. 4 per cwt. *Iron* is in small demand but the market closes steady at our quaotations, which are unchanged.

COALS are dull. Sellers are asking for Davison's and Powell's September-October, and October-November Rs. 15-4; but buyers' ideas are as. 4 to as. 8 less. Sales of 1,500 tons of Higginson's Welsh Hartley to arrive at Rs. 14, are reported.

(*For Bombay Bills and Stock List, see page* 6.)

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamship Pachamba, 544 tons, J. W. Livingston, will sail to-day for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and 62 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamship Canara, 1229 tons, Captain J. Hart, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta Sept. 30th, with a general cargo and 9 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

22ND SEPTEMBER.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S. S. Singapore..	..	.....	..	F. Bozzoni & Co
,, Clan Macdonald	1796	W. Millar	G	F. Muir and Co.
,, Dragoman..	1839	J. B. Rose	K	K., Nixon & Co.
,, Persia	2317	R. Hutchinson..	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Cathay.....	1884	E. Ashdown....	C	P. & O. Co.
,, Clan Fraser.	1319	J. E. Rober ..	F	F., Muir & Co.
,, Kirby Hall.	1759	G. D. Pearse....	M	E., Bates & Co.
,, Niagara	..	.....	N	K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
23	Canara	Hart	Calcutta, Sept. 20.

The following vessel obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Pachumba, Livingston, for Kattywar, Coast and Kurrachee.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Inchmornish for Dunkirk.
Brig Rosario for Mauritius.
Steamer Assam, for Trieste.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
18	Argo (s)	.....	Calcutta.
	Sirsa (s)	.....	Calcutta.
19	India (s)	.....	London.
20	Pekin (s).....	.....	Calcutta.
	Tibre (s)	.....	Colombo.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.			
16	Culna (s).....	.....	Rangoon.
	Goa (s).....	.....	Bombay.
17	Kilwa (s)	.....	Calcutta.
18	Nowshera (s).....	.....	Rangoon.
	Argo (s)	.....	European Ports.
19	Nevasa(s)	.....	Rangoon.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Kirby Hall s— 3,999 cwt wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.; 180 bales cotton, M. Bhimjee; 5,926 cwt wheat Killick, Nixon and Co.

Clan Macdonald s—45 bales cotton, D Ghella; 71 bales cotton, B. Fakeerchund; 450 cwt wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Sinapore s—4,000 cwt wheat, Laug, Moir and Co; 41 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co.

FOR HULL.

Niagara s—10,000 cwt wheat, The Bombay Company Limited.

FOR LONDON.

Clyde s—12, cwt ivory tusks, E. Parpia; 2,000 lbs Nutmegs, L. Soorji.

FOR VENICE.

Poseidon s—2,001 cwt linseed, and 1,000 cwt rapeseed A. Blascheck and Co; 3,000 cwt Castoroilseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt. Errant s—1,000 cwt wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 2,000 cwt wheat, Lyon and Co; 6.000 cwt wheat, Olcese and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Inchmornish s—1,305 cwt wheat, and 2,000 cwt groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

Clan Fraser s—401 cwt linseed and 2,049 cwt rapeseed, Railli Bros.

FOR MESSINA.

Sinapore s—2,000 cwt wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Sinapore s—1,360 cwt wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia s—750 cwt Gingellyseed, V. Narrondas; 8 cwt groundnuts, A. Fursnotum; 1,999 cwt castorseed, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Poseidon s—663 cwts Myrobollams, A. Schweiger.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 23.

Newport, Lt-Col., 24th Bb. Infy, on leave

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 23.

Mitchell, 1st Class V. Surg Bo, A.V.D. on duty, Kirkee.
Doig, Col., Bo. Staff Corps, on duty, to Khundwa.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas,
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Residents of Bombay and Suburbs, who are unable to visit me, can be attended to personally at their own addresses, *without any extra charges*, between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m. daily. Appointments must be made the day previous.
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WE HAVE JUDGED it best to find two thoroughly competent and reliable manufacturers, one English and one German, and to stick to them. We do not say for a moment that no other maker is capable of turning out equally good work, but we have satisfied ourselves that the work of these is sound and excellent, and so with the help of the mutual adulation ticket we get along harmoniously. It is an arrangement which commends itself to us in many ways: by focusing our very considerable orders in this way, we secure the position of very firm buyers, and both expect and receive considerations which place us well in front of competition. Again, it is a decided satisfaction to confine one's dealings to a class of goods, which we know will reflect credit upon our recommendation, and content buyers. In the case of the renowned Stuttgart manufacturers, SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, when we see the public affectionately cautioned not to mistake them for an obscure opposition Schiedmayer, without any SOEHNE (as if there was the faintest chance of their doing so), we feel that our acknowledgments are due for the gratis advertisement, and are all the better satisfied with our German choice.
As a matter of fact SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S PIANOS have been favorites with the Indian public for the last THIRTY years, that is to say, long before any struggling beginner had devised the expedient of trying to benefit by the fact, by puffing his wares under a name which sounds a good deal like the original, and may possibly deceive the unwary.

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JUST RECEIVED THE FIRST SHIPMENT OF
THE CONVERTIBLE BEDSTEAD
IT may be used with or without MOSQUITO RODS, and is a special Boon to people living up-country, where a Punkah, during the Hot Season is a necessity.
Best quality and finish.
SOLE IMPORTERS—JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HEBBERD—September 21, at Bandikoi, the wife of H. J. Hebberd, Railway Mail Service, of a daughter.

DEATH.

MURRAY—September 22, at Poona, Fanny, the loved wife of Victor Murray, Adjt. General's office, Poona.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CONDER—September 17, at Ajmere, the wife of Mr. James Conder, of a son.

DEATH.

BATH—September 14, at Lucknow, Charles Stirling Bath, late of the Sub-Medical Department, aged 66 years, 3 months and 27 days.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1886.

THE process of government by magazines is curiously illustrated this month in a trio of articles dealing with current phases of the Eastern question. The most daring of the three is that in the *Nineteenth Century* in which Mr. Arnold Forster endeavours to demolish "Our Superstition about Constantinople;" the two others which deal with "Russia and England; Batoum and Cyprus," come from the pens of Sir Samuel Baker and M. Vambery, and if daring at all they are daringly conventional in their view about Russian policy in Eastern Europe and in Asia. M. Vambery's paper need not trouble us much. We always know what he is going to say and when he has said it no one is much the wiser, though the timid are sometimes a little alarmed at it. The end of Batoum as a free port is the particular fact which vexes the Hungarian professor's soul this time, and to show how singularly inaccurate an estimate of the weight of a political incident this expert in Eastern politics can form we may quote his summing up of the matter. "It ought," he says, "to be taken as the last straw which must break the back of the camel of European optimism, unless they have already provided in certain quarters effective measures to check Russian progress at the very moment they like to do so." The composition of the sentence, which may be good Magyar, but is unconscionably bad English, should not keep from view the fallacy of M. Vambery's forecast. Russia has done her will with Batoum, and the camel's back of European optimism remains stiff and strong enough to bear not only that small burden but the yet greater burden that her attempts to break the peace in Bulgaria have imposed upon Europe. M. Vambery doubtless is not more surprised at the reception that European Governments have given to the latest of Russia's proceedings than the rest of us. But he poses as a man of light and leading in these matters, and it is disappointing to find that after all so well belauded an expert knows no more about them than ordinary folk. From which it may be inferred that it is not always safe to trust to experts. Sir Samuel Baker, who is a plainer man, makes fewer pretensions to the prophetic office, and for part of the way he is on safe ground. When, for instance, he insists strongly on the maintenance in strength of a chain of coaling stations between England and her remotest dependencies in this hemisphere, he echoes much that we have heard before and that no one has thought it worth while to contradict. So far, however, as some of the links in the chain are concerned he appears to be at issue with Mr. Arnold Forster, who in destroying "our superstitions about Constantinople," tries to destroy the prevailing belief that the Suez Canal route is the only true route to India.

It is a curious thing to find two writers unconsciously engaged, as Sir Samuel Baker and Mr. Arnold Forster are, in a controversy upon so essential a point in British policy. Strengthen your coaling stations, says the one; secure your passage through the Canal; establish dockyards at convenient intervals for the repair of your ironclads. Otherwise Gibraltar and Malta and Cyprus will be mere outstations, which will cost much and mean little. Not quite so, says the other; your route to India is round the Cape, and not through the Canal, which in time of war might be blocked by the detention of a single ship. Fortify Cyprus if you like; get possession of Rhodes if you can, and look after the strengthening of Aden and Perim so as to block the eastern end of the Canal to other Powers. So that really Mr. Arnold Forster has two superstitions to demolish—that about Constantinople and that about Egypt. It may be that events are helping in the former work of destruction; but the weaker one superstition becomes the stronger will the other be. The keynote of England's policy in the East seems to-day to be that whatever we may lose on the Bosphorus we must make up for on the Canal. That is an intelligible principle, and one which will at all events serve until a better one has been taken hold of. If it is only a working hypothesis it will have its uses during the time of changing ideals and changing purposes which have set in. There was a time when we looked to the protection of Constantinople against the Russians as a mission providentially imposed upon us. Since then we have seen a Russian army within a morning's march of San Sofia, a spectacle calculated to considerably weaken this special superstition. In the period inaugurated by the signing of the Berlin Treaty the superstition took a new form. It was still looked upon as a settled thing that Russia would in any contingency be kept out of Constantinople. Only it was no longer accepted as our peculiar task to keep her out. Austria had more concern in the matter than we had; Austria was the great competitor with Russia in South-Eastern Europe, and Austria would see that Russia never again came within sight of the dome of San Sofia. This thought has been our comfort and stay for seven long years, and now there come daily monitions that we must no longer depend upon it. To say nothing of the significant communication on German policy in the East in the *Times* a few weeks ago, in which the writer intimated that Germany would look with indifference upon a Russian occupation of Constantinople, while Austria would find her compensation in an advance upon Salonica, there is the tacit acquiescence of both Germany and Austria in intrigues which have no other purpose than to hasten Russia's progress towards the Bosphorus. This must be looked upon as the most startling diplomatic incident that Europe has witnessed since the treaty of Berlin, and certainly the most disappointing to politicians who had counted upon Russia being kept in check by the action of the two Central Powers. We are forbidden to cast ridicule upon the day dreams of patriots. We must leave it to our neighbours to do justice to a writer who, with recent events in Bulgaria fresh in his memory, can seek for a defence of England against Russia in a combination of the States of Eastern Europe—Austria-Hungary and Turkey amongst the rest. The fact that the one is silently consenting to the Russian attempt upon Bulgaria and that the other is the deluded instrument of her policy, sits lightly upon the consciousness of Sir Samuel Baker. There are greater superstitions, perhaps, than that about Constantinople. One is that there must at any time be at least two Powers in Europe who will be delighted to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for England.

Mr. Arnold Forster wrote a little too early to back up his argument by one fact of capital importance. If we are to take it as a starting point of our Eastern policy that Russia must never go to. Constantinople, it is time to recognise the fact that in one sense she is there already. Diplomatically she rules the roost at Constantinople, and she has done so for some time past, though her influence was never so apparent as it has been since the struggle began between the Czar and Prince Alexander. We have to tolerate this now, and we may have to tolerate it for much longer, at least so long as the constraint which Russia has acquired over the Porte through the unpaid war indemnity remains unrelaxed. The ultimate result of this may be easily conjectured. As we become accustomed to the thought of Constantinople falling under the diplomatic influence of Russia, the thought of Russia's presence on the Bosphorus will lose something of the terrors that it had in other days. It may evoke the protests of the music halls: but it will not cause fears amongst prudent statesmen, provided the contingency has been guarded against elsewhere. Whatever the objecive point of Russia's Eastern policy may be, ours is the safety of our route to India. We shal in time recognize, if we have not already done so, that there must be an easier and a more effectual way of obtaining that end than embarking single-handed upon a war with Russia for the conservation of Constantinople in the hands of the Sultan. That it would be single-handed is the only inference that can be drawn from the political indications of the day, for there is no warrant for the belief that even Turkey, who is blindly playing the game of her secular enemy, would join with us, and the attitude of her neighbours is woefully discouraging to the belief that whoever obstructed Russia at the gates of Constantinople would have an ally.

THE distressing occurrence at the Cama Hospital last week has been so far understood in Bombay that there would have been no need to offer a justification of the medical officers of the institution had that justification to be offered only to the local public. But the *Pioneer* has come in with a comment upon the case which is manifestly unfair and which must have been based upon a very careless and imperfect examination of the evidence. A writer who detects no stronger point in the medical officers of the Cama Hospital than their inaccessibility, and who believes that it is almost as difficult to gain admission there as into the Seraglio of the Grand Turk, obviously had not read this passage in the evidence of Dr. Pechey:—"The orders for admission into the Cama Hospital are verbal orders given by myself. These orders are:—Any patient applying for admission is to see the Lady Superintendent at once. She reports to Dr. Ellaby, who lives over the Money School, and Dr. Ellaby has the power to admit the patient. The Lady Superintendent has the power to admit a patient at any time, day or night. This rule applies to all cases. If the deceased was refused admission to the hospital it was against the rule. There was one vacant bed in the hospital on the eleventh, but even if there was no bed I would admit an urgent case." These, surely, are not rules tending either to the inaccessibility of the medical officer, or to the exclusion of the patient. That the rules were in advance of the practice on this particular occasion is unhappily true enough, and if the *Pioneer* thinks it worth while to criticise the misconduct of a peon who acted in flagrant violation of his orders there is no reason why it should not do so. Even this would be worthier occupation than an endeavour, without any warrant in the evidence, to convict the responsible authorities of the hospital of as grave misconduct as people in their position could well be guilty of. The fact that the hospital—certainly not at the solicitation of the medical officers—was opened before a staff could be properly organised—accounts for the inefficiency amongst the subordinates which the evidence revealed, and if any one is disposed to ground upon the fact a charge of constructive negligence against either of the medical officers he must do it at the risk of being deemed eminently unreasonable and unfair. The Allahabad writer cannot be quite aware how narrowly his criticism of one of the lady doctors at the Cama Hospital has escaped being ridiculous. But they cannot know in Allahabad as well as we know in Bombay how absurd is the suggest

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PROCEDURE IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

In the House of Commons last night, Lord Randolph Churchill said the Government intended, at the beginning of next session, to propose great changes in the Rules of Procedure for facilitating the conduct of the business of the House.

THE BULGARIAN QUESTION.

A discussion then took place in the Commons on the Bulgarian question. Lord Randolph Churchill said that the situation was serious and might become critical, and he therefore must decline to discuss the subject. The object of the British Government, he said, was if possible to maintain the European concert, and thereby the peace of Europe.

THE UNDER-SECRETARY FOR INDIA.

It is reported that Sir J. E. Gorst, Under-Secretary for India, will visit India during the recess.

FRANCE AND MADAGASCAR.

PARIS, SEPT. 22.

The relations between France and Madagascar are strained owing to disputes which have arisen relative to the Treaty between the two Powers.

RUSSIA AND BULGARIA.

MOSCOW, SEPT. 22.

The *Moscow Gazette* demand she nomination of a Russian Commissary in Bulgaria, who shall be invested with the powers of a Dictator.

TROOPSHIP MOVEMENT.

PORTSMOUTH, SEPT. 22.

Her Majesty Indian Troopship Serapis left here to-day for Bombay.

THE DACOITS IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 23.

Captain Eyre appears to have been extremely successful in his administration of the Paghan district, while he knows how to exercise severity when necessary, his efforts at Conciah having been very fortunate.

An expedition is going into the Paghan district within couple of months, and the dacoit leaders in the Yaw forest and Popa hills have all promised to surrender as soon as our troops arrive to protect them from consequences.

Two divisions, No. 3 company, Sappers and Miners, fifty Hampshire, and a hundred and forty of the 3rd Goorkhas are being sent to the Mogoung ruby mines.

Ookha Gyee's conviction is having most beneficial effect in Mandalay. The Myooke of Tamokesoe has been murdered by relatives of some men whom he was instrumental in having convicted of dacoity, but in whose innocence they believed.

THE STATE OF UPPER BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 23.

For the week ending the 19th inst., reports from Upper Burma state that Mandalay town is quiet, but the district is somewhat disturbed by Shan dacoits from the hills. In one township the villagers successfully resisted them. In Awa two villages beat back the dacoits.

The Shewbo, Sagaing and Yen districts are generally quiet. The lower part of Chindwin is becoming fairly settled. In Nyingyan an expedition has gone against a large gang, which has been harassing the southern part of the district.

In Pagan, Myook, with the villagers and Burmese police, beat off a considerable body of dacoits under Bo Sho, six dacoits being killed, including one chief. The villagers lost four killed.

Yemethen is still considerably disturbed.

The death of the Myingaing Prince, which occurred at a small Shan state, Ywangan, has ended in the general dispersion of his followers. The event also had a marked effect in the pacification of the neighbouring district, Kyouksee, the only district where the Prince had any real influence, the latest accounts from it being that except one small band of dacoits towards the south district, it is generally quiet. No dacoit leader representing the late Prince now holds in strength any part of Kyouksee.

THE BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

The Boundary Commission left Kham-i-Ab on the 5th, on the return journey to India. Col. Ridgeway follows in a few days. The party is expected to reach Kabul about the 10th October.

POONA RACES—1886.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

FOURTH DAY, 23RD SEPTEMBER.

The weather was fine, and the attendance large. There was also good sport.

1ST RACE.—"The Gondal Purse"—Rs. 500 presented by H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, with Rs. 100 added by the Regency of the Kolhapore State, and Rs. 300 added from the fund. For all Bombay Presidency 3 year old. C.B's. 9st. Mares allowed 4lbs., Geldings 7lbs. The produce of imported dams 14lbs. extra. 1 mile. Winner of the Bhownugger Purse 5lbs. extra. Four horses in *bona fide* different interests to start, or the Rs. 300 added from the fund will be withheld.

Dr. Bull's ch c b filly Bullfinch, 8st. 10lbs., Native W.O.

2ND RACE.—"Pony Selling Race"—Rs. 250 from the fund. ½ mile. W. I. T. C. weight for inches raised 1st. Winner to be sold for Rs. 800; 3lbs. allowed or added for every Rs. 50 under or over this price. Maidens of the day allowed 7lbs.

Mr. Derwent's ch a p Clipper, 7st. 5lbs., Greenhalgh.. 1
Major Beaver's b a b Kildare late Regis, 8st. 3lbs., Brewty 2
Capt. Steele's ch c b p Resaldar, 6st. 13lbs., Ahmed... 3

Won by three lengths. Time—54secs.

3RD RACE.—"The Poona Handicap"—Rs. 700. Forced for all English and Colonial winners during the meeting (G.R. races excepted). Entrance 5 G.M., open to others of the above class at an entrance of 3 G.M. 1 G.M. forfeit. Distance R.C. and a distance.

H. H. the Thakore of Rajkote's b w m Skittles, 8st. 7lbs., Clarke 1
Mr. Dignum's b e m Lady Vere, 8st. 4lbs., T. Kendall. 2
Mr. Cook's b aus geld Cheer, 7st. 7lbs., Richmond. ... 3

Won by two lengths. Time—2min. 48secs.

4TH RACE.—"Valuation Stakes"—Rs. 500 from the fund. A handicap for all Arabs and C.B's. Winner to be sold for Rs. 1,500. To close and name at 7 a.m. the day before the race. Top weight to be at the discretion of the Stewards. Distance 1¼ mile.

H. H. Aga Khan's g a h Ardahan, 7st. 12lbs., Panchoo. 1
Mr. Aziz Aga's b a h Mosel, 7st., Native 2
Hyderabad Confederacy's b a h Amani, 8st. 9lbs., T. Kendall 3

Won by a length. Time—2min. 26secs.

5TH RACE.—"The Corinthian Stakes."—Rs. 500. A handicap for all horses entered in the Welter or Criterion. G.R. Distance 1 mile. Entrance 4 G.M., half forfeit.

Mr. F.'s b a c Guiding Star, 10st. 9lbs., ... W O.

6TH RACE.—"The Deccan Handicap."—Rs. 500. For all Arab and country-bred horses. Distance round the course and a distance.

Mr. F's b a c Guiding Star, 8st. 3lbs., Vinall 1
Mr. Walter's g a h Toocan, 8st. 5lbs., Gerrard 2
H. H. Aga Khan's g a h Bakhtawar, 8st. 10lbs., Tingey 3

Won by half a length. Time—2min. 55secs.

7TH RACE.—"Horse Selling Race"—Rs. 300 from the fund. For all Arabs and C.B.'s. Arabs 9st., C.B.'s 10st. The winner to be sold for Rs. 1,000; 3lbs. allowed for every Rs. 50 less. Maidens of the day allowed 10lbs. Galloways allowed 5lbs. extra. ¾ mile.

Mr. Maurice's ch g Nujuffee, 7st. 7lbs., Roopsingh ... 1
Mr. Dale's b a c Caractacus, 7st. 3lbs., Wool..... 2
Capt Bauman's b c b m Gaylass, 7st. 8lbs., Greenhalgh 3

Won by three lengths. Time—1min. 24secs.

8TH Race.—"The Merchants' Cup"—Value about Rs. 500, presented by a few merchants of Poona. A handicap for all Maiden Arabs. Distance 1¼ miles.

Hyderabad Confederacy's ch a c Silvermane, 9st. 4lbs., T. Kendall 1
Mr. Ali bin Ameer's b a c Dufferin, 7st. 4lbs., Richmond 2
Mr. Abdool Rahmon's b a h Admiral, 8st. 7lbs., Oomer. 3

Won by three-quarters of a length. Time—2min 34secs.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

The Bombay mails of the 7th inst. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 22.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Peshawur arrived here this morning, six days before the contract date.

LISBON, SEPT. 22.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 23.

Mail steamers Bokhora from China and Pekin from Calcutta arrived:

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	3⅝
The Manchester market has been firm.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66¾
4½ „ „	70¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	101
3½ „ Sterling Loan...	100¾
4½ „ French Rentes	110
Bar Silver	44

Arrivals—Regius.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(SEPTEMBER 22.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Moulmein route to Bangkok right.

Communication with Costa Rica, Nicaragua and all countries in South America interrupted except via Lisbon.

It is hereby notified that considerable delay is unavoidable to private telegrams to Upper Burma owing to the wire being occupied by official messages.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 22.

10 p.m.	80·7

THURSDAY, SEPT. 23.

6 a.m.	79·6
10 a.m.	83·9
2 p.m.	85·7
4 p.m.	85·2

THE Governor in Council has accepted the resignation by the Hon. F. L. Latham of his office as an Additional Member of the Legislative Council.

THE REV. C. F. H. JOHNSTON, M. A., has been appointed to act as Archdeacon and Commissary, during the absence of the Venerable Archdeacon F. A. Sharpin, M. A.

MR. A. F. MACONACHIE, C.S., Assistant Collector, Ahmedabad, has been appointed to act as Joint Administrator, Rajpipla, during the absence, on nine months' furlough, of Major Stace.

MAJOR J. M. HUNTER, Special Assistant Political Agent and President of the Junagad-Mongrol Commission, has been granted privilege leave for three months.

MR. H. J. H. HENDERSON has been appointed to act as District Superintendent of Police in the Nasik district, during the absence of Lieut-Col. Wilson, and Mr. C. McIver to act as District Superintendent, Poona, during the absence of Major Babington.

MR. M. MACMILLAN, B. A., has been appointed to act in the third grade of the Educational Department, during the absence of Mr. F. G. Selby, M. A.

MR. E. GRAY C.S., has been appointed Assistant Collector, Thana, on the completion of his work as Forest Settlement Officer, Peint.

MR. J. W. A. WEIR C.S., has been allowed an extension for three months of his sick leave.

THE following Medical appointments are notified:—Surgeon J. Parker to act as Superintendent, Colaba Lunatic Asylum, during the absence of Surgeon-Major Nolan; Surgeon J. C. H. Peacocke to act as Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Sind Registration District, during the absence of Surgeon Parker; and Surgeon H. W. Stevenson to act as Civil Surgeon, Jacobabad, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Surgeon H. Adey. The services of Surgeon D. C. Davidson and Surgeon J. W. T. Anderson have been replaced at the disposal of Government in the Military Department.

MR. E. A. LEE, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Guaranteed Railways, Bombay, has been appointed to officiate as Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Rajputana, during the absence of Mr. W. G. Bayly.

THERE was slight rain in parts of fifteen districts of the Bombay Presidency during the week ending the 21st inst., but more is wanted almost everywhere, both for standing crops and rabi sowing. The condition of the kharif crops is generally good. Fever and cattle disease exist in parts of eleven districts, and small-pox in parts of one district.

IN Resolution, dated the 12th February, 1886, the Government of India announced the establishment of six State scholarships of the value of £200 per annum, tenable for three years in England by natives of India not over 21 years of age. Representations were made to the Government of India that the result of prescribing a maximum limit of 21 years would practically involve the exclusion of Mahomedan youths from participation in the benefits of the scholarships. The Governor-General in Council has therefore, after consultation with the Calcutta University authorities, raised the age limit to 22 years. Each scholar will be provided with a free passage to and from England. If any scholar, not being disabled by sickness, fails to complete a residence of three years in England, or is guilty of gross misconduct, he will be liable to have the scholarships forfeited and to refund the amount representing the cost of his passage to England.

THE latest proposal for a reduction in the cost of the Indian Medical Department is that the Station Hospital system should be introduced for native troops as in the case of British troops. The Government of India is said to have the proposal under consideration.

AN application is likely to be made to the Calcutta High Court to quash the Coroner's inquisition under which Mr. Traill, of the *Advertiser* press, now stands committed to take his trial at the ensuing Sessions for culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

THE demand for Medical officers in Burma is steadily increasing, and a requisition has lately been received from the Principal Medical Officer with the Burma expeditionary force for the services of fourteen more commissioned medical officers. This requisition includes two Brigade Surgeons from the Indian Medical Service, but as there are none of that rank available, two Surgeons-Major will probably have to be sent. Nine of the officers will be required to embark at once, and the remainder in a few weeks.

THE Tennis tournament at the Viceregal Court, Simla, has come to an end, leaving Mr. Carleton Tufnell the winner from Captain Buckland, who lived the next longest. Mr. Tufnell won by three sets to love.

THE Maharajah of Kashmir, having given a fair trial to Mr. Nilambar Mukerji and Diwan Gobin Sahai in conducting the government of the country, now finds that they have failed to carry out the reforms which they have promised. His Highness has therefore accepted the resignation of Mr. Nilambar Mukerji, and will make other arrangements for the improvement of the administration. Such is the news which has reached us from Jammu, and our correspondent adds that the late Minister will leave Kashmir for India in a few days.

WRITING of the state of public feeling in the districts of Burdwan and Hooghly, where a large number of the inhabitants have received an English education, the Commissioner draws special attention to the extent to which the educated natives are learning to combine for purposes of agitation. Such combinations are now managed by professional agitators and wire-pullers, but they may yet become of political importance. During the past year the local associations took an active part in the discussion of most of the public questions of the day. The Bengal Tenancy Act excited the interest alike of zemindar and rayat, and in parts of Burdwan, Midnapur, and Hooghly the tenants withheld payment of their rents, owing to a misunderstanding regarding the particulars which should be entered in the receipts. Local self-government attracted attention only among the educated classes, but the Income Tax Act caused general dissatisfaction. The only papers published in the division are the *Education Gazette* at Hooghly, the *Burdwan Sanjibani* at Burdwan, and the *Novo Medini* at Midnapur, the tone of these papers being moderate and their criticisms generally fair. But newspapers printed elsewhere circulate largely in the Division, particularly among pleaders, Government servants, and schoolboys. The Commissioner condemns the tone of some of those publications, which he considers to have the bad effect of raising class animosities.

OUR correspondents at Mandalay and Rangoon the other day mentioned the fact that Major D. Auchinleck, of the Royal Scots Fusiliers, has been dangerously wounded in an encounter with a party of 200 dacoits on the western frontier of Upper Burma. It is now reported that Major Auchinleck died of his wounds. He served in the Ashanti war in 1874, in the transport service (medal with clasp). He served with the 21st Fusiliers in the Zulu war of 1879, and was present in the engagement at Ulundi. He also served in the operations against Sekukuni, including the storming of the stronghold (medal with clasp).

TENEDAH or TAINGDAH, where the Western Frontier Column under Major Clements is said to be besieged, is about forty miles from Thayetmyo, and ten across the old frontier line. A correspondent in the field, writing after Majors Auchinleck and Clements had been wounded at Tenedah, says:—"Boh Sweh reigns supreme between Tenedah and Minbu, near which place Mr. Phayre was killed. The two other important posts near there are Myotheit and Nagpeh. Nagpeh was lately vacated by troops supplied from Minbu, and half-an-hour afterwards it was occupied by Boh Sweh. Myotheit is garrisoned by a Bengal regiment under Major Meecham. For some time past it has been known that Boh Sweh, in forty-eight hours, could congregate 1,000 men at any spot in the district." It is probable that there will be a fight of some severity before the Western Frontier Column is relieved and the dacoits are dispersed.

THE Viceroy, Lady Dufferin, and a small household party leave Simla for Narkhanda on the 5th proximo, returning on the 12th.

THE quantity of tea exported from China and Japan to Great Britain from the beginning of the season to the 26th of August was 95,007,947 lbs., as compared with 98,485,898 lbs. during the corresponding period of last year The exports to the United States and Canada during the same period were 43,302,978 lbs., as against 31,125,658 lbs.

MILITARY NEWS.

SURGEON-MAJOR W. NOLAN, M.D., Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, and Major E. V. Stace, R.E., Joint Administrator, Rajpipla State, have been granted furlough to Europe for one year and nine months, respectively, the former on medical certificate, and the latter on private affairs.

LIEUT. G. C. M. D. BIRDWOOD, of the 1st Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment, officiating Squadron Officer, 1st Bombay Lancers, has been admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps.

LIEUTS. G. E. EVEN and H. B. Warden have been promoted to be captains on the completion of eleven years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps.

POONA RACES.

THE following were the prices at which the horses were sold at the Ordinaries at the Grand Stand on Wednesday:—

VALUATION STAKES.

Value of Tickets Rs.	1,000
Happy New Year	80
Mosel	10
Reserved.....	210
Young Behram	100
Amani.....	250
Aseel	100
Ardahan	20

DECCAN HANDICAP.

Value of Tickets Rs.	1,000
Shah Baz	80
Sanmite	210
Sherwood	110
Guiding Star	220
Toocan	50
Bakhtawar	60

HORSE SELLING RACE.

Value of Tickets Rs.	1,000
Soda	20
Chancellor	0
Najuffee	190
Gaylass	120
Shamsi Tabriz	10
Caractacus	290
Cruiser	120
Moslem.....	30
C. N. C.'s Stable	70

MERCHANTS' CUP.

Value of Tickets Rs.	1,000
Mr. Runjeet's Stable.....	90
Admiral	20
Asad Khan.....	70
The Marquis	50
Silvermane.....	440
Dufferin	70

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Clyde, Captain E. M. Edmond, will sail to-day for London, with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Capt and Mr A G Balfour	Mr Ellis
Rev and Mrs Smith and 2 children.	Mr Collier
	Mr Shaw
Mr W D Nestle	Major Joseph
Miss Hill	Mr E J Brandon
Miss Wallace	Mrs Davidson & 2 children
Dr and Mrs Forest	Mr A Willis
Mr Newcomb	Mr and Mrs F L Reid
Mr Martin	Dr Nolan and 2 children

FOR BRINDISI.

Col and Miss Chester	Mr F L O'Callaghan
Mr Shirley Tremearne	Mr G Piffard
Lieut T R A G Montgomery	Col W Merriman, R E
Mr and Mrs H L Butcher	Col W Cherry
Mr H L Darrah	Mr H D Cama
Col Wise	Mr W Duncan
Capt Dunn	Maj M A Alves
Mr Dosabhoy M Karaka	Maj Graeme
Lieut-Col E S Skinner	

FOR VENICE.

Sir Stouart and Lady Bayley and child	Miss Farquharson
	Major and Mrs Hunter

FOR ADEN.—Mr Dhanjishaw Rastamjee.

The following passages have been engaged:—

By the s.s. Suttlej, Captain A. H. Johnson, sailing on 8th October:—

FOR LONDON.—Captain C E W Wood, Mr Dunsterville, and Colonel White

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr M A Rahmann, Mr M Yekya, and Lady Gough.

By the s. s. Bengal, Captain W. B. Andrews, sailing on 15th October.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Mr and Mrs Wicks, Mrs Grants Mrs Barbour and 2 infants, Mr. and Mrs Oliver and 2 children, & Mr and Mrs A C Learmouth & 3 children.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, September 22.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·825
Temperature of the Air	81·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	78·3
Dew Point	77·2
Relative humidity of Air	870
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) ..	7·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84·4
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	76·9
General Directions of Wind*	W. ENE. ESE. E. W. WNW. NNW. NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	203
Fall of Rain	0·18
Total fall during month	5·45
„ year	96·35
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 23rd Sept..	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

HOME REMITTANCES.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

WEEKLY memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1886-87.....	13,531,508
Remitted from 1st April to 18th Sept. 1886	4,330,100
Balance to be remitted from 19th Sept. 1886 to 31st March 1887	9,201,408

AN ITALIAN SAVANT'S TOUR IN INDIA.

BY COUNT ANGELO DE GUBERNATIS.

CHAPTER II.—(*Continued.*)

WALKESHWAR—ITS TEMPLES AND CREMATORY—A SHIVAITE BURIAL GROUND—A FASTING DEVOTEE—THE SADHUS' ENCLOSURE—AN ENQUIRING PILGRIM.

ON entering Walkeshwar, I perceived near an artisan's small shop, a rough Hanuman bedaubed all over with red. We inquired of the occupant what the merits of that monkey were that it should be so venerated. He sulkily replied:—"It is not a monkey but a god." We descended towards a small temple dedicated to Shiva. Around the building is a kind of portico, every pillar of which had on it a figure of the goddess Parvati. To the north of this temple is the usual *nandni* bull, kneeling and worshipping a *lingam*. In the shrine itself rises a small altar with lights and flowers, on which there are the images of Shiva, Parvati and Ganesh. A devotee enters the porch, makes a profound obeisance, mumbles submissively some prayer or other, touches the bell, and throws a small coin in the pagoda. I tried to get as near the pagoda as possible, and attempted to enter, at least, the porch. An intelligent youth, certainly a Brahmin, attached to the service of the pagoda, came forward to bar my passage further. Dr. da Cunha tried to explain to him that we were also Brahmins; but the youth would not be at all satisfied. Then Dr. da Cunha himself also touched the bell suspended from the ceiling of the porch. The youth looked up in great surprise, and was almost frightened, but remained unconvinced. I have on several occasions observed that the temple bells are rung to drive away the evil spirits, and the unclean beings who come to disturb the prayers and the sacrifices. The ringing usually takes place morning and evening, on entering the pagodas, and during worship. All kinds of instruments are played also in deafening fashion for the same purpose. It happens, however, very often that even in the middle of the day, those in charge of the Hindu pagodas ring the bells frantically in the hope of destroying thereby the evil influence of unclean sights. In times of sickness, and especially in cases of emergency, popular superstition often has recourse to the deafening noise of a satanic music. Bells and timbrels predominate on such occasions as the most effective in banishing the genius of evil. All these superstitions have, probably, a mythologic origin, as it was by peals of thunder that the gods Indra, Thor, Odin, and Jupiter put to flight the demons. When education spreads to a greater extent among the Hindus, and when they learn that Europeans are Aryans like themselves, worshipping in its purest manifestations the genius of light, they will no longer feel any need of purifying, reconsecrating and blessing again their pagodas after our visits. The Brahmin priest of the temple of Shiva or Mahadeo in Walkeshwar, fearing something from this unusual movement in the sacred enclosure, ran towards us, but on our bowing respectfully to him, he smiled. He was a well-built man, with an intelligent and genial air, a frank face of a perfectly Aryan—one could almost say Grecian—type, and of a sunburnt but white complexion. His dress consisted of a *dhoti*, the only distinguishing mark of his noble caste being the sacred thread which he wore cross-wise on his chest. I approached to count the number of the threads, but fearing that I would touch him, he made a horrified gesture that this could not be permitted. I asked him of how many threads the string should consist, and he informed me that two or six was the requisite number. As he was somewhat surprised at my having a certain familiarity with the forms of Hindoo worship, Dr. da Cunha explained that I was an Italian *pandit*, and that the love of *Vidya* had brought me to India to study her various religions. The Brahmin observed that the true *Vidya* comprised and embraced all religions. We went further on and halted for a short time before a tent, generally occupied by a couple of penitents, a man and a woman. The man was absent, but in charge of a modest Vishnava altar, situated in the background of the tent, ornamented with images of Rama, Sita and Laksman, and loaded with different articles, was seated a horrid looking female devotee. She was reading a *purana* in *Marathi*—a popularly illustrated book, all in tatters, which contained the legend of Rama. The woman looked contented and smiled at us. At our request she took the *Cankha*, or Vishnava shell, and blowing into it with all her might, sent forth a harsh, strident sound. She was performing a pilgrimage to all the places which tradition has consecrated to Rama, and from Walkeshwar intended to go to some other holy place. I entered at last into the modest little house of the venerable Bhagvanlal Indraji. He was waiting for us on the threshhold with his young servant, an intelligent looking man, also a Brahmin, behind him on the staircase. Knowing that I was very curious with regard to articles used in Hindu worship, he had prepared, on a table, a small collection of them. There were sacred threads, rosaries, small idols, and a small book of images of the gods. The latter specially attracted my attention on acount of their miniature size. Bhagvanlal explained to me that when Mussalman fanaticism laid hands upon the gigantic statues and colossal idols, the Hindus resolved to replace them by small idols and minature images, so as to save more easily their gods from persecution. Bhagvanlal showed me, also, a few small balls made of clay gathered by the devotees. At my request he told the servant to fetch a branch of the sacred *tulsi*. I was astonished to find that the famous plant of Lakshmi was nothing but a kind of basil, *ocimum sanctum*, but a little taller in growth than and somewhat less odoriferous than the latter. The mythological plant must have possessed a different kind of flower and some other shape; but the popular *tulsi*, with which the *lingam* is usually ornamented, must be venerated for its fecundity, and for the abundance of its seeds. Bhagvanlal, after having let me admire an old Buddhistic manuscript from Nepaul, and some beautiful scriptures of his own property, which he intends to present after his death to the Asiatic Society of Bombay, sent for a box in plated silver with a chain containing the Brahmanic bull and the *lingam*, which is the peculiar ornament of the sect of the Lingayets, who generally wear it as a medal on their chests. This he presented to my Museum. Thereupon I observed that the world was in a topsy-turvy state nowadays. Formerly it was the *shisha* or *disciple* whose duty it was to make presents to the *guru* or spiritual teacher. Now it was the teacher who made presents to the disciple. He smiled and ordered his servant to bring for us two nosegays, which he sprinkled with rose-water. This is a polite way of parting which obtains in Hindostan; and although during my long wanderings throughout hospitable India, I grew accustomed to the ceremony, I still feel the poetical aroma of it, and bless in my heart the gentleness of the people who still observe these graceful customs. On our leaving the house of the learned Brahmin, he accompanied us to the neighbouring burning ground of the holy city. It was a squalid and deserted place on the beach, separated by a short wall from the houses close by. A Brahmin and a devotee were performing their evening ablutions near a well. They filled with water a large vase, and with earth a small one. They poured some water on their half-naked bodies, and then mixed the water with the earth and rubbed themselves with the mud. They washed for a long time their mouths, thrusting the index finger inside and repeating the process of putting it in and drawing it out. This ceremony of ablution and purification, accompanied by silent prayers, lasts nearly ten minutes.

The burning takes place on the spot where the ashes are afterwards to be buried. Rich people erect on the place of burning commemorative stone monuments in the form of a small pagoda, generally Shivaite or Lingaite, with the usual Shivaite bull worshipping the *lingam*, some times inside and sometimes outside the structure. The place where the body of Dr. Bhagvanlal will be cremated has been already selected in the burning ground. A perfect Brahmin is required to do three things in his life-time,—to beget a son, to plant a tree, and to make a new tank. Poor Bhagvanlal, who does not leave any sons, and who has not planted any trees, will at least cause his memory to be blest by the people of Walkeshwar by directing in his will a public tank to be constructed at his expense near the place where his cremation takes place. I approached the spot where three days before had been cremated the body of an important man—a General they told me. I picked up a fragment of a cooking pot and some ashes, and I saw that the devotee and the Brahmin, who, though continuing to wash themselves, were following my movements very closely, laughed. I asked Bhagvanlal to what kind of pot the fragment belonged, and he explained that the fire for kindling the funeral pyre must be carried in an earthen pot; as soon as the fire was properly lit, the pot was thrown away and smashed, because it should not be used for a second cremation. That fragment appeared to me to be worthy of being placed among the curiosities of my Museum; and therefore I took it away religiously with me, after having asked Bhagvanlal if any revolution would follow in Walkeshwar owing to that sacrilege. Bhagvanlal told me s miling that there was no objection to my doing so; but I afterwards learned that the thing had got abroad and created great scandal, the learned man being greatly blamed, though he did not fail to answer his detractors as they deserved, showing them that my act was more pious than otherwise, that no irreverence was meant, and that that fragment would be treated with more reverence at my hands than by being trodden upon by the feet of those passing through the Walkeshwar burning ground.

From the Walkeshwar crematorium we went on in company with Bhagvanlal to another burial ground close by for the use of a sect of Shivaites. Here the dead, instead of being burnt, are buried; this was a real surprise for me, and I believe, also, for Dr. da Cunha. At the gate of the cemetery there were three devotees, one of them had the face of an *illuminato*, open and with a continuous smile. He looked as if intoxicated. He would have had us believe that he had not taken any food for forty-two days. Bhagvanlal did not look as if he believed it. Though he lives himself on very little, he does not believe that it is possible to live on nothing, and that only the beverage made of the *Ganja* seed (*abruj precatorius*) upon which the devotee said he kept himself seemingly so cheerful, could not suffice to keep his body in such a good state. Bhagvanlal is himself something of a physician; and though he does not take any special care of his own health, beyond leading a most temperate life, he gratuitously practises medicine for the benefit of the poor Walkeshwar people. His therapeutics consist of only twenty simples,* though he knows the properties of about sixty. He gave me to understand, therefore, that this would-be holy penitent was only a great humbug. Continuing our peregrinations, we arrived at the holy enclosure, a real Brahmanic *gotra*, belonging to the sect of *Sadhus*. I visited later on several men of this sect, in company of Dr. Leitner, at Lahore, and I shall have occasion further on to speak again of their doctrines. Accompanied by Bhagvanlal we were allowed to enter a sacred enclosure; but a *Sadhu* looked at us with mistrust. I saw there, however, small altars exposed to the air, and Vaishnav symbols, as well as three *cankhas*. They allowed me to take one of the latter in my hand for inspection. The *Sadhus* are eclectic with regard to their worship; but when asked if I might be allowed to purchase one of the *cankhas*, a reply was given in the negative. They are not idolators, but hold idols in respect; because the people like them, and as they live principally on alms, they are obliged to wink at the popular superstition. Krishna is therefore one of the idols held in veneration amongst *Sadhus*. On our return a Persian walked in our company. Dr. da Cunha spoke to him in Hindustani. He was a Zoroastrian, and had come all the way from Persia to discuss with the various religious sects of India on the immortality of the soul. He said that there was a time when men were pure, and could, therefore, obtain the grace of speaking directly with God. Bhagvanlal raised his head and looked at him smiling as a man who doubted. Thereupon the Persian lost his temper, and exclaimed, "You must not laugh. Those who don't believe in God are like bats, like blind men, who don't see the sun even whilst it is shining."

We passed again before the Walkeshwar temple at the hour of evening prayers. This is similar to the *Ave Maria* of the *Brahmins*. There was an infernal noise in the porch, bells, drums, timbrels and all kinds of noisy instruments being played together, without any attempt at harmony. Some of the worshippers howled invocations and adjurations; whilst in the sanctuary the priest offered perfumes and incense, and spread flowers and rice, pouring a little oil upon the idol. Boys ran about among the crowd and made confusion worse confounded. A moment afterwards the lights were extinguished, every noise ceased, the spot was abandoned, and a profound silence reigned throughout the holy city. I twice visited Walkeshwar during my stay in Bombay—once in company with Dr. da Cunha, and on the second occasion with Chevalier Tyrrell Leith. I saw again the old devotee, and bargained with her for the purchase of a *cankha*. She requested me to wait till the return of her husband. But when the latter came back he objected to the bargain, as he thought that the price offered by me was out of proportion to my earnest longing for the relic. We went on our way, Mr. Tyrrell Leith having whispered to me that had I not offered so much, I would not have excited the covetousness of the old people. A *cankha* could easily be purchased at a far lower price. I found, however, later on in the course of my travels, that unless sacred objects are found among the old rubbish in the bazaar, it is almost impossible to purchase them in the temples. With the help of Mr. Tyrrell Leith, who speaks Hindustani fluently, and knows how to speak to Indians, I obtained for Rs. 2, from a woman who seemed to have great authority in a neighbouring pagoda, and for whom Mr. Tyrrell Leith had formerly acted in his professional capacity, permission to take away two small stone elephants detached from one of the urns which embellished the parapet of the sacred tank. We continued our wanderings and entered into the compound of a *Vishnava* temple. There is in it a small flower bed, with a *tulsi*, a *datura*, and another plant whose name I do not know. A priest approaches the flower bed, spreads flowers among the plants, and distributes the remaining flowers among the children—a poetical custom. When with Dr. da Cunha, I visited again the fi st *Shivaite* temple, I saw two Brahmin women playing the *tali* at evening prayer time and spreading flowers upon the *lingam*. A young Brahmin, presumably the husband of one of the two, took a small lighted lamp before the bull, and afterwards before the *lingam* and the idol, and into every corner of the temple, so as to spread the perfume burnt in it throughout the building. The prayer being over, one of the women rang a bell hanging in the porch and left the place. We then went to a more frequented and noisier temple, where we saw a *purhoita*, or an arch-priest, accompanied by two or three Brahmin priests almost naked. In the sanctuary they make profound bows to the crowned *lingam*, they recite prayers, and sing to the accompaniment of a deafening music. A crowd of devotees, instead of attending to the sacred ceremonies, surrounded us as if to prevent us from approaching nearer to the ceremonies. One of their number, however, observing our curiosity, handed to Dr. da Cunha a pinch of sandalwood ashes, burnt in honour of *Shiva* or *Mahadeo*. Dr. da Cunha giving himself out as Brahmin, received it in the palm of his hand, and passed it on to me. The devotees observed with satisfaction that, instead of throwing it away, I put it in a piece of paper in order to preserve it. Now my Brahminical initiation was in a fair way to begin. My sincere enthusiasm for India excites the sympathy of the Indians everywhere. I move at present without any fear. Dr. da Cunha and Dr Bhagvanlal, who speak warmly of my love for India, paved the way for two unexpected high honours, *viz.*, that of receiving from the venerable Dr. Bhagvanlal the sacred Brahminical thread with the prayers of the Brahminical liturgy, and my solemn admission among the learned members of the Asiatic Society in Bombay.

Before these two great events in my life were fulfilled, I had had the opportunity of witnessing the gentleness and learning of my first spiritual guide, Dr. Bhagvanlal, during excursions to the Elephanta Caves, and to the public burning ground of Bombay, as well as to the Jain temple during evening prayers. An excursion to the Elephantas is *de rigueur* for all travellers arriving in Bombay. At Watson's Hotel, the manager himself makes all the arrangements for the excursion, in which the tiffin to be taken in the open air near the caves is of the most importance. The archæological features of the caves seem to be the least of their attractions; for, although there is a constant flow of visitors to the place, they do not seem to be much studied. Elephanta, or the island of the Elephants, is the name given to the island by the Portuguese, and adopted by the English from a colossal stone elephant which stood at the entrance of the island till the beginning of the century. The natives call it always Gharapuri, or Ghuripuri, that is to say, the

KURRACHEE'S APPEAL TO THE VICEROY.

THE *Sind Times*, in an article on the wants of Kurrachee, writes as follows :—

"Two matters which affect the future of Kurrachee stand out prominently from others in importance. One of these matters is the transfer of the administration of the province of Sind from the Bombay Government to that of the Punjab. The other is the establishment of a direct mail service between Aden and Kurrachee "The necessities of the Government in relation to its Frontier policy will sooner or later bring about the one change, and the necessities of the commercial public will no less certainly bring about the other. But both changes can be hastened by persistent representation and agitation on the part of those immediately concerned in them, and we therefore intend to keep both prominently before the Government and the public, until both are accomplished facts. "As regards the first point, viz., transfer from Bombay to Lahore, of administrative control of the province of Sind, it is proved by experience that Bombay will never concede anything to Kurrachee except grudgingly and of necessity, and the reason for this is obvious. Kurrachee threatens to rival Bombay in importance both politically and commercially, and no facilities tending to favour this result can naturally be looked for Bombay-wards. But with transfer to Punjab control, the prosperity of our province and port would take a new departure. As the sole direct outlet from the Punjab to the sea, Kurrachee would enjoy the special care of the Lahore Government and all that tended to the development of her prosperity would receive prompt, because interested, attention. Schemes of railway extension and railway tarifs would be framed with the object of promoting the development of trade and not, as now with the aim of affording such facilities only, as may not interfere with Bombay interests. Then as regards direct mail service, it is glad tidings to all who are interested in the progress of Kurrachee, that the Messageries Maritime Company are about to run their steamers direct between Kurrachee and Marseilles. It is true that, at first, the service is to be monthly only, but the success that will certainly attend this enterprising step on the part of the great French line, will so threaten the present monopoly, that both the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and the local line whose monopoly has so long held us in thraldom will be compelled, in their own interests to adopt the same action, so that the question of regular weekly mail communication between Kurrachee and Europe is only a question of time, and most prabably of a short time. Kurrachee is in point of distance, about one and a half day's steaming nearer Aden than is Bombay. This time, added to the two days occupied in transist between Bombay and Kurrachee, gives three and a half days saving in time in favour of direct, as contrasted with the present indirect mail system between Kurrachee and Europe. This means a present charge of three and a half days' interest on the aggregate value of the entire import export trade of this port, and what this sum represents is a simple and startling calculation. To that extent is the trade of Kurrachee, and of Sind and the Punjab, at present handicapped by the existing postal arrangement. It is matter for regret that the contemplated visit of the Viceroy to Kurrachee in November has been deferred. We are sanguine that his unprejudiced judgment would have favourably entertained the personal representations which it was in contemplation to make to him on those subjects. They will, we are convinced, nevertheless, have his care ; and His Excellency may be assured that should Sind and Kurrachee owe their regeneration to any measures he may inaugurate, his administration, in point of practical usefulness and of advantage to the Empire, will not suffer in comparison with that of any of his illustrious predecessors in the high office of Indian Viceroy."

THE BANGALORE LIBEL CASE.

IN the Resident's Court, Bangalore, on the 18th inst., decision was given in the libel suit of the Maharajah Cotton Mills Company *vs.* the *Bangalore Spectator*.

The Resident, in giving his decision, said : After hearing the advocates on both sides, I reserved judgment in order to consider the arguments advanced and to refer to certain authorities quoted. I shall take the articles alleged to be libellous separately in the order in which they were published, which I hold to be the proper course. The first question therefore seems to be, what is the true meaning of the article A of December 2nd as a whole ? I agree with the Lower Court in finding that it imputes insolvency or at least financial embarrassment to the company, and I add also the probability of commercial collapse. It is perfectly clear, that in the case of an ordinary trading or manufacturing partnership or company registered or not, these imputations would be highly libellous as impeaching the credit of the company ; and that even if the imputations were made without malice and in honest belief there would be no defence to an action unless the imputations could be proved to be absolutely true in fact. There would be also no need to prove special damage, as the imputations are of a kind which have a natural and immediate tendency to produce injury to the company. The defendants' first plea in this case has been justification, that is, that the statements complained of were substantially true and correct. In the case of article A, I hold that they have entirely failed to prove this. Neither the company or the agents, Messrs. Scott and Co., (who were at the time in possession of the mills as contractors for their erection and fitting up) were temporarily insolvent, or even financially embarrassed. What had happened was simply this, that in the absence of Mr. Scott in England some difference arose between the partners in Bombay of the firm of Scott and Company and certain overseers and sub-contractors who were working for the firm in Bangalore. This led to some lagging of work and delay in settlement of a sub-contractor's bill, and of labourers' wages, and eventually to a small temporary strike of labourers and consequent stoppage of work. It has been argued for defendants, that as the contractors have been commonly called the agents, and the act of an agent is that of the principal, the closing of the mill doors due to a withholding of labourers' wages by Messrs. Scott and Co. was a shutting of its doors by the company; and that article A properly interpreted imputes nothing more than this, and is therefore substantially true and correct. This argument is ingenious, but hardly deserves to be taken seriously. The article A clearly contains imputations against commercial credit which cannot be shown to be in the least degree true, either of the companys' or of Messrs. Scott and Co., considered either as the company's agents or separately as contractors. I do not agree with the Lower Court in considering that any justification of the libel in this article is to be found in the fact that shortly before it was written the directors had warmly remonstrated with Messrs. Scott and Co., for telling a sub-contractor that he must wait for payment till Mr. Scott's return from England, and had said that this conduct of the firm was damaging the credit of the company. In the first place this correspondence was private and confidential and was only made known in the course of this trial. The defendants knew nothing of the incident, and did not base the imputations in the article upon it, nor does the incident in any way cover the imputations. As a matter of fact the directors seem at the time to have been somewhat needlessly alarmed. The defendants' second plea, stated somewhat obscurely in their written statement filed in the Lower Court, but clearly put by their advocates, was that the article was privileged as a fair and *bona fide* comment on a matter of public interest and general concern. To support this plea it is argued (1) that though a trading company is not ordinarily a public institution in a legal sense, yet in this case the company had acquired a quasi-public character, by the fact of the Government of Mysore having taken shares in it, and by the fact of certain persons having been given out as acting as Government directors on the board ; (2) that this company, by the manner in which it appealed to the public, had invited public attention and criticism ; *e.g.* by its professions of the public advantages to result from the establishment of the company, by the public ceremony attending the laying the foundation stone of the mills, by asking public officers to use their influence to induce persons to take shares, and otherwise. After carefully considering the arguments of the advocates and the evidence bearing on this point, I am clearly of opinion that this plea is also of no avail, for the following reasons. To hold that the quasi-public position assumed by the company, as above described, made the affairs and management of the company matter of public interest and public concern in a legal sense so as to confer qualified privilege on the publication in a newspaper of defamatory imputations on the company, would I think be to stretch the doctrine of privilege to the utmost. I doubt whether the claim could be allowed in any degree, and certainly think that imputations affecting the credit or solvency of the company, like those in the article under reference, would be in excess of any privilege which could be fairly held to be conferred by the circumstances. But it does not seem necessary, to decide the point, for even if the claim of qualified privilege is allowed, it remains to be seen whether the statements in the article can be held to be no more than fair and *bona fide* comments on the Company's affairs ; for if it cannot, the imputations in it are not privileged. Now my conclusion is, that the statements in the article are not fair and *bona fide* comments in a legal sense, but were made recklessly, on information which ought not to have been trusted unchecked, and without enquiry from the secretary to the company, or from other reliable sources which were available. If defendants had made such enquiry before publishing the article, the imputations which it contains could not have been made. I hold, therefore, that the defence in regard to the libel contained in article A of December 2nd altogether fails, and that the company is entitled to a decree for damages in respect to it. Before considering the other articles it is necessary to refer to the separate plea advanced by Mr. Lazaro, advocate for defendant. 2. He referred to a judgment of the High Court o Allahabad of May 20, 1881, laying down that the law of defamation which should be applied in India is that laid down in the Indian Penal Code and not the English law of libel and slander, and argued that by the law of the Indian Penal Code the defendants having published the article for the public good, are protected by exceptions 3 and 6 to section 499. This plea is of no avail, for assuming that this was a public question, or that defendants made the imputations for the public good, still the exceptions require that they should be made in good faith, which by section 41 must be consistant with due care and attention ; and I have already held that the imputations in this article were made without due care and attention. It may also be noted here, that it is admitted that the article of December 4th (Exhibit V), in which defendants corrected some of the mistakes in the preceding article and praised the quality of the machinery contains no apology, and can be only quoted by defendants in mitigation of damages. The article of the 7th December contains statements in respect to impending law suits, issue of injunctions, arrears of wages, &c., which are defamatory of the credit of the company and which have not been justified by the evidence. This article appears to have been written in the heat of controversy with a rival editor, but that does not, of course, protect it. I shall not, however, take this libel into account in awarding damages, as it was not noticed by plaintiffs' advocates in arguing the appeal. As to the article of the 24th December, the important part is that which suggests matters which ought to be inquired into at the next meeting of the shareholders. I am of opinion that the innuendoes respecting the agreements between Messrs. Scott and Co., Mr. W. South and Mr. J. W. Hayes, which the plaintiffs deduce from this passage in the article are not clearly deducible from it, and if they were it is not clear that the company could base an action on them, though the persons concerned in the agreements might of course do so. As to the article of the 30th December the comparison of cost of machinery which it contains does not seem to have been fair in all particulars, and it is hard to believe that the article can have been published as defendants say simply in the interest of the shareholders and of the public, but on the whole I think the Lower Court was right in rejecting the claim in respect to this article. I consider that there is not sufficient evidence of express malice such as would call for heavy damages. But I hold that the articles must have caused considerable actual damage to the company for a time. For the above reasons I reverse the decree of the Lower Court, dismissing the suit and decree for plaintiffs against both defendants for Rs. 500, damages and costs in both Courts.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 24.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

529—Craigie, L. and O. Wassudev Ramchunderji vs. Thakur Chaturbhooj Morarji and others—M. M. Munshi, and B. and B Par heard.

530—Little, S., F. and N. Sundrabai and another vs. Chaturbhooj Morarji and others—M. M. Munshi B. and B., and C., L. and O. Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

129-86—Tobin and R—Kassam Hajee Mitha vs Hajee Faki Ismail Walad Faki—J C Cama—Part heard.

201-86—Mulji B B—Vijbhookundas Cassidas vs Raghunathdas Gopaldas and others—Pestonji and R.

202-86—Hore, C and B—Bai Mancooverbai vs Nusserwanji H Gheesta—Thak D and C.

216-86—Ardesir, H and D—H F Soares vs Dayal Mathoora and another—Payne, G and S.

228-86—Payne G and S—Lowjibhoy Rustomji Setna vs Cursetji Rustomji Setna—Macfarlane and E.

231-86—Thakurdas D and C—Jaitha Hurridas vs Purshotum Meghji and another—Tyabji and D.

232-86—Little S F and N—Purshotumdas Sewlal and another vs Bai Mungulbai and an other—Payne G and S.

237-86—Jefferson B and D—Janabai vs Canji Anunji and another—Crawford and B.

240-86—Macfarlane and E—Koreji Kessowji and others vs Nathu Lalji and others—Lettle S, F and N.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

11-83—B A Hormusji—Cursetji Jamsetji Mistry vs Rustomji Jamsetji Mistry—Little S, F and N.

9-86—Chalk and W—Maria, widow of J M Quiny, deceased vs Rumubai alias Romana and another—Thakurdas D and C.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

243-85—Crawford and B—Ruttonsey Lilladhur vs Waljee Canjee and others—Muljee B B and W and G.

326-85—Thakurdas D and C—Goolbai vs. Bhicajee—Shamrao P.

303-84—Macfarlane and E—Balmookundas Gorudut and others vs Tolaram Gulranidas and others—In person.

402-85—In person, Pestonji Bazonji vs Vajir Shaik Ebrahim and another—In person.

370-85—Tyabji and D——Mahomed Yacoob vs Haji Aboobucker Ismail and another—Ardesir H and D.

241-84—Thakurdas, D and C—Bai Sonebai vs Dewsey Gopall and others—Tyabji and D.

358-85—Little, S, F and N—Rustomji Pestonji Billimoria vs Lilladhur Shamji—Hore, C and B.

365-85—Tyabji and D—Bai Javerbai vs Narsi Govind and others.

MADRAS.

LADY GRANT DUFF AT THE HOBART SCHOOL.—Lady Grant Duff visited the Hobart School, Madras, at 5 p. m. last Thursday. She was presented with a beautiful garland made of gold tape obtained from the north, and a zamanuth elaborately embroidered with gold bythe pupils of the school. A pupil of the school, now employed as a teacher, presented her with the latter, and bade Lady Grant Duff God-speed. Mrs. Firth, the hon. secretary, and Miss, Cripps, the headmistress of the school, conducted Lady Grant Duff to the different classes. She expressed her pleasure and satisfaction with the beautiful work done in the school, and congratulated Miss Cripps on the efficient working of the school and the succes she has attained with the Normal class lately started, out of which two pupils passed, in December last, a public Government examination, viz., the Special Upper Primary, one in the first class. Both the pupils were successful in the teachers' examination also, and are now employed as teachers in the school. H. E. then addressed the children and the teachers of the school, and in wishing them good-bye on her approaching departure, assured them of the interest and the pleasure she would always have in hearing of their good progress and welfare. Miss Cripps translated the address into Hindustani.—*Mail*

PAPER MAKING IN SIAM.

NATIVE paper is manufactured in Siam from the bark of a tree called *tow koi*, and the following is the process of manufacture. The smaller branches of the tree are cut and steeped in water for two or three days, the bark then is stripped off and brought in bundles and sold to persons who make the paper. The bundles of bark are put in water for two or three days by the paper maker, and having been cleansed from dirt are taken out and steamed over a slow fire for two days, a little clean stone lime being sprinkled through the bark. It is then steeped in water in earthen jars, and more lime is added. After a few days it is taken out of the jars, and having been well washed to free it from the lime, it is beaten with a mallet until it becomes a mass of soft pulp. A frame of netting, about six feet long, and of width varying from eighteen to five inches, is set afloat in water, and the pulp having first been again mixed up in water is skilfully poured out on to the frame so as to be equally distributed over it. The frame is then lifted out of the water and a small wooden roller is run over the surface of the pulp. By this process the water is squeezed out and the pulp pressed together. The frame, with the pulp on it, is then set to dry in the sun, and in the course of about ten hours it is quite dry, and the sheet of paper is then lifted off the frame. The surface is then smoothed by applying a thin paste of rice flour, and then rubbing it with a smooth stone. A black paper, which is written on with a slate pencil, is made by colouring the surface with a mixture of charcoal. The paper-making industry in Siam is burdened by a heavy tax varying from 7 per cent. on the best quality of paper to 100 per cent. on the commoner sorts. Native manufacturers are but few, and in consequence of this heavy impost the industry itself cannot develop to any considerable extent.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poo sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every where, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

THE INTERNATIONAL SCULLING RACE.

ON Wednesday, Sept. 1, the last heat of this contest was rowed off, the two men left in being Beach, of Australia, and Teemer, of the United States. The former, although he rows as an Australian, is of English birth, having been born at Addelstone, in Surrey' on September 5, 1844. This makes him forty-two years old—a very exceptional age for a man to do great things in any athletic exercise. He did not take to rowing until he was thirty-six years old, and rowed his first race in December, 1880, when he won a small prize. In the two following months he was beaten by H. Pearce and D. M'Donald, but soon afterwards a match was made between him and the latter sculler, and M'Donald was defeated with ease. In March he met and defeated George Solomons on the Paramatta River, and in May beat Reynolds over the same course. He did not row again until October, 1882, when he finished second to Rush for the Punch trophy ; but two months later he defeated T. Clifford in a match for 200*l.* a side. After this fortune for a time went against him, for he was swamped when leading in a sculling race at the National Regatta, 1883, and in March, in a handicap in which he started at scratch, he was beaten by M'Donald, who had two lengths start, and by Geo. Perkins, who had six lengths start. A week later he won a handicap race with Solomons, the latter carrying a weight of fifteen pounds, while Beach carried one of fifty. He also defeated E. Trickett for a prize of 150*l.* A match was then got up between these scullers ; this was rowed on the 12th of July, 1883, on the Paramatta River, and Trickett won by three lengths. Beach was not satisfied with his defeat, and again challenged Trickett, and on the 18th August beat him with ease. Trickett tried once more, but was defeated decisively on the 12th April, 1884. Beach then challenged Hanlan for the championship of the world and 500*l.* a side. The race was rowed on the 16th August, and Beach, after rowing a stern race for half the distance, collared and passed Hanlan, winning by a leangth and a half. Clifford then challenged him for the championship and 500*l.* a side, but was easily beaten. On the 25th February, 1885, Hanlan again rowed him, but was beaten more decisively than upon the first occasion. So great was the opinion among rowing men in this country of Hanlan's exceptional powers as a sculler, that there has always bee a considerable doubt whether he could have been defeated on his merits, and Beach's victory has been ascribed to the climate of Australia not agreeing with Hanlan. After the race of yesterday no such doubt will in the future be entertained, for it is clear that in Beach Hanlan met and oponent as phenomenal as himself, and that Beach is one of the fastest, probably the fastest, scullers who ever sat in a wager boat. Beach stands 5ft. 9in. in height, and weighs, when in training, 12st 4lb.

Teemer is twenty years younger than Beach, having been born in M'Keesport, in Pennsylvania, on the 8th of July, 1864, and is consequently only 22 years of age, although he looks some years older. His height is 5ft. 8½ in., and he weighs in training 11st. 6lb. His first race rowed in October, 1881, when he defeated Powert, and in August of the following year he was successful over Moniger, but in September he lost a race with Rowerson, owing to an accident, On the 22d and 23d of June, 1883, at Pullman Regatta, he was nowhere in the sculling race to Hanlan, who was first, and Hosmer second, but he won the Consolation Sculls, defeating Gaudaur, Lee, and others. On August 4 he rowed second to Hanlan for the sculling prize at Lake Minnietonka ; and at Watkins Regatta on the 14th and 15th of the same month, he was again beaten by Hanlan and Hosmer, but won the Consolation Race afterwards from Lee, Ten Eyck, and others. At Fall River Regatta, held on the 18, 20th, and 21st of August, he won the sculling prize from Hanlan, Hosmer, Lee and Ross. On the 24th and 25th August, Point of Pines Regatta (Boston) was held, and he finished second in the sculling race to Wallace Ross, beating Lee, Hosmer, and several others. In September, at Sterling, he finished second to Hanlan, but beat Wallace Ross and others ; and in October rowed second to Conley at Lake Maranacook Regatta, for the sculling prize, but again beat Ross and Hosmer. A week later he won first money at Pittsburgh, defeating Lee, Ross, and others ; and on May, 30, 1884, he met and defeated Conley in a race for 416*l.* over a three-mile course, and again defeated him on July 7, the distance on this latter occasion being five miles. He carried off first prize at Conneant Lake Regatta, on the 15th, and on the 24th had to succumb to Conley in a three-mile race at Calais Maine. On the 2nd of August, 1884, Teemer met and defeated Wallace Ross by three-quarters of a length over a four-mile course, with a turn, in a match for 208*l.*, and on September 22 gave Hosmer five seconds start over three miles, and won only. On the 29th September he again met Wallace Ross in a match for 200*l.* a side, and Teemer, who conceded Ross five seconds start, was again successful, this time by only oft., and over a five-mile course. On the 23th of October he met Gaudaur in a race for 1000 a side [illegible] which, as such, at Creve Coeur Lake. Teemer conceded his opponent 5 sec. start, and after a splendid finish the race resulted in a dead heat. It was, however, rowed off on November 2, and during the race Teemer's boat split and Gaudaur therefore won easily. On the 29th of May, 1885, Teemer won first prize at Lake Ponchartrain Regatta from Gaudaur, doing the distance, three miles, in 20min. 1½ sec. On the 24th of the following October he sculled a match against Edward Hanian for 1000*l.* and the Championship of America, over a course of three miles, with a turn, at Pleasure Island, Albany, New York, and although Hanlan started favourite, Teemer easily defeated him. On the 30th of May, 1886, he rowed a match against Gaudaur for 200*l.* a side, and the lastnamed won easily. At Winnipeg Regatta, on July 3 and 4, Teemer won the first prize in the sculling race from Gaudaur and others, and three weeks later was second to Wallace Ross for a regatta prize. He arrived in this country on August 4, and so has had a bare month in England.

This record is interesting, not only as an index to Teemer's past performances, but also in view of the forthcoming race for the championship between Beach and Gaudaur. The latter, it will be seen, has raced Teemer several times with varying success, and unless he has improved very greatly since he met him in July his chance of defeating Beach should be small indeed.

The race on September 1 was over the full champion course, from Putney to Mortlake, whereas the preliminary heats were only three and a half miles in length. A minute or two before half-past three—the hour named for the start—the two men launched their boats and pushed off, both being heartily cheered, although Beach came in for much the largest share of the ovation. As soon as they approached the stake boats it was seen that Teemer had the Surrey station, Beach being over on the Middlesex side. Both men had put out stripped for the struggle, Beach rowing in yellow and black drawers, Teemer in dark blue. The latter was shown up by Spencer in the bow of an Eight, Green acting as Beach's guide. Just as they were taking up their stations, one of the Kew steamers crowded with passengers, came up, and the scullers were obliged to row aside. Scarcely had she passed when a tug with a string of barges followed her. The delay, however, was but short, and by ten minutes past the half hour the men were at their stations in readiness for the word of the Umpire. The betting at starting was five to two, and even three to one upon Beach, whose chance, indeed, seemed, bar accident, to be almost a certainty. On the word being given, the two men went off at a very even start, Beach rowing thirty-eight strokes a minute, Teemer two strokes less. Beach went rather far over towards the Middlesex shore as if determined to avoid all risk of a foul, but Teemer, even with a stronger tide, at once fell somewhat astern, and at the London Boat-house Beach was more than half a length ahead. Teemer here spurted hard, and for a moment drew up a little, but Beach responded and regained more than the lost ground. The time to the Bishop's Creek was 1 min. 27sec. On nearing the Point the men were still rowing very wide. Beach was by this time a length and a half ahead ; he had slowed down to a little over thirty strokes a minute, and although palpably no longer exerting himself to the utmost was adding to his lead every stroke. The race was, in fact, virtually over after the first quarter of a mile. The tug which had passed just before the start was lying, with a string of barges, rather on the Surrey side of the course and Teemer lost considerably by being taken inside of them. The time to the Crab Tree was 6min. 13sec., Beach being now a good three lengths ahead. Going over to the Soap Works he still farther increased his lead, and Teemer was here again very badly piloted, being taken so far over that he had to come out a great for the Bridge. Beach passed under 10sec. ahead, the the time being 8min. 48sec., which, however, he could have much decreased had he rowed his hardest throughout.

At Chiswick Church, Beach was some ten lengths ahead, picking his way among the boats which here crowded the course, and it was fortunate for him that he was not hard pressed, but was able from time to time to look round, for he could obtain little guidance from Green, since the Eight was, of course, keeping back level with that of Teemer. Rowing quietly and easily, Beach passed under Barnes Bridge in 19min. 4sec. from the start, Teemer 18sec. later. Taking matters very leisurely, Beach reached the winning post in 22min. 10sec., Teemer being some two hundred yards behind him. Never was an important race won with more consummate ease.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers every where at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Govt. Gazette*, Sept. 23.)

H E the Right Hon'ble the Govr of Bombay has been pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble F L Latham of his office as an Additional Member of the Council of the Govr of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medl certificate :—Surgeon-Major W Nolan, M D, Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Colaba.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bo S C, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secy of State for India :—Lieut G C McDowall Birdwood, of the 1st Batn North Staffordshire Regt, Offg Sqn Officer, 1st Bo Lancers,—15th July 1885.

The undermentioned officers having completed eleven years' service, four of which have been in the S C, to be Capts from the date specified, subject to H M's approval :—Staff Corps—Lieut G Eusebe Even, and Lieut H B Warden ; 21st September 1886.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for nine months on private affairs :—Major E V Stace, S C, Joint Administrator, Rajpipla State.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty :—Surg C Monks, Indian Medl Service, Capt G G K P Roupell, East Yorkshire Regt, Capt W Coles, R E.

The undermentioned officer has been ordered by the Secy of State for India to return to duty :—Capt H Hay, Staff Corps.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev C F H Johnston, M A, has been appointed to act as Archdeacon and Comsy during the absence of the Venerable Archdeacon F L Sharpin, M A, on special leave.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr A F Maconachie, CS, Assist Colr, Ahmedabad, is appointed to act as Joint Administrator, Rajpipla, during the absence of Major Stace, or till further orders.

Major J M Hunter, Special Assist Pol Agent and President of the Junagadh-Mangrol Commission, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months from such date as he may avail himself of it in the current month.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following transfers :—Rao Bahadur Naro Mahadev Thosar, First Class Subordinate Judge, from Nasik to Ahmednagar, Rao Bahadur Lalshankar Umiashankar Tarwadi, First Class Subordinate Judge, from Ahmednagar to Nasik. The above transfers are to take effect from 1st January 1887. Rao Saheb Narhar Gadadhar Fadke, Second Class Subordinate Judge, from Pen in the Thana Dist to Bhadgaon in the Khandesh District, Rao Saheb Sitanath Gopinath Ajinkya, Second Class Subordinate Judge, from Bhadgaon in the Khandesh District, Rao Saheb Sitanath Ajinkya, Second Class Subordinate Judge, from Bhadgaon in the Khandesh District to Chandoli in the same dist, Rao Saheb Damodhar Kacheshwar Dhodapkar, Second Class Subordinate Judge, from Erandol in the Khandesh Dist to Devgad in the Ratnagiri Dist, Rao Saheb Shridhar Mahadev Kale, Second Class Subordinate Judge, from Devgad in the Ratnagiri Dist to Rajapur in the same dist, and Rao Saheb Anandrao Krishna Kothare, Second Class Subordinate Judge, from Rajapur in the Ratnagiri Dist to Pen in the Thana District.

Rao Bahadur Lalshankar Umiashankar Tarwadi, First Class Subordinate Judge is, on transfer to Nasik, invested, within the local limits of his ordinary jurisdiction, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 500.

The undermentioned Second Class Subordinate Judges are invested, each on transfer to the station mentioned against his name, within the local limits of his ordinary jurisdiction, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs 50 :—Rao Saheb Narhar Gadadhar Fadke, Bhadgaon, Rao Saheb Damodar Kacheshwar Dhodapkar, Devgad, Rao Saheb Shridhar Mahadev Kale, Rajapur, Rao Saheb Anandrao Krishna Kothare, Pen.

Rao Saheb Karpurram Manmathram, Second Class Subordinate Judge of Sinnar, in the Nasik District, is transferred to Panvel in the Thana Dist.

Rao Saheb Vaman Narayan Rahurkar, Second Class, Subordinate Judge of Panvel in the Thana Dist, is transferred to Sinnar in the Nasik Dist.

Rao Saheb Karpurram Manmathram, Second Class Subordinate Judge of Panvel in the Thana Dist, is, within the local limits of his ordinary jurisdiction, invested with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 50.

Mr. Mahadaji Maheshwar, Clerk of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Vadgaon in the district of Poona, was, in addition to his own duties, in charge of the current duties of that Court from the 13th of June to the 5th of July 1886, both days inclusive.

The Honble F L Latham delivered over charge of the office of the Advocate General on the 10th inst, after office hours.

Rao Saheb Vaman Narayan Rahurkar resumed charge of the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Panvel on the 7th inst. before office hours.

The Right Hon'ble the Govr in Council is pleased to confer on Azam Maruthiram Sakharam, Acting Mahalkari of Mungod in the district of Kanara, the powers of a Mamlatdar under (Bo) Act III of 1886.

Mr Purshotam Mahadeo, Clerk of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Panvel in the district of Thana, was, in addition to his own duties, in charge of the current duties of that Court from the 7th of July to the 6th August 1886, both days inclusive.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Mr H J H Henderson to act as Dist Supdt of Police in the Nasik District during the absence of Lieut-Col Wilson, or till further orders.

Mr C McIver to act as Dist Supdt of Police in the Poona Dist during the absence of Major Babington, or till further orders.

Azam Shewakram valad Kishenchan, Acting Head Munshi of taluka Kurrachee in the district of Kurrachee, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in the district of Kurrachee.

Azam Venkaji Ganesh, Head Karkun of taluka Paraszad in the district of Belgaum, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the the Third Class in the district of Belgaum.

Azam Trimbak Moreshwar, Actg Mahalkari of taluka Parola in the district of Khandesh, is appointed to be a Mag of the Third Class in the dist of Khandesh.

Azam Malhar Krishna Bhise, acting Head Karkun of taluka Sangameshvar in the district of Ratnagiri, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in the district of Ratnagiri.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Damodar Ganesh Kelkar, MA, received charge of the office of Acting Head Master of the Dharwar High School on the 4th inst, before office hours.

Mr M MacMillan, BA, is appointed to act in the Third Grade of the Educational Dept during the absence of Mr F G Selby, BA, or till further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The following appointment is made in the Registration Dept :—Mowlt Bahawaldin Azimuldin to be Offg Sub-Registrar of Kashmor.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr E Gray, CS, to be Assist Colr, Thana, on the completion of his work as Forest Settlement Officer, Peint.

Mr W G Betham, Depy Conservator of Forests, Third Grade, and Divisoinal Forest Officer, Nasik, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month from the 1st Oct 1886 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Rao Bahadur Balkrishna Babaji to be Huzur Depy Colr, Sholapur, vice Mr A W Hughes retiring, Rao Bahadur Sabajirao Chintaman Chitnis to be Dist Depy Colr, Khandesh (in supersession of the orders contained in Govt Notification No. 5039, dated 14th July 1886, appointing him to be Huzur Depy Collr, Dharwar, and Rao Bahadur Ramchandra Bapuji to be Huzur Depy Collr, Ratnagiri.

Rao Bahadur Shridhar Gundo to be additional Dist Depy Collr, Nasik.

Mr G Scott to do duty as Huzur Depy Collr, Ratnagiri.

Mr J W A Weir, C S, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of leave on medl certificate for three months.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Surgn J C H Peacocke, LRCS, LMK, and QCP, on his return to duty, to act as Depy Sanitary Comr, Sind Registration Dist, during the absence of Surgn J Parker, MD, MCh, LM, or until further orders.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Surgn J Parker, MD, MCh, LM, to act as Supdt, Lunatic Asylum, Colaba, during the absence of Surgn-Major W Nolan, MA, MD, or until further orders.

Surgn H W Stavenson has been appointed to act as Civil Surgn, Jacobabad, in addition to his own duties, with effect from 10th Aug 1886, during the absence of Surgn H Adey, or until further orders.

The privilege leave of absence for three months granted to Surgeon O H Ghanser, M B, C M, Depy Sanitary Commissioner, Southern Registration Dist, in Govt Notification No. 757, dated 24th Feb 1886, is cancelled at his own request.

Surg J C H Peacocke, L R C S., L M K and Q C P, Civil Surg, Shikarpur, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

The services of Surg D C Davidson, L R C P., L R C S., and Surgeon J W T Anderson have been replaced at the disposal of Govt in the Mil Dept.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
(RAILWAY.)

The following Notification by the Govt of India in the P W Dep is republished for information :—Mr E A Lee, Depy Examiner of Accounts in the office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of P W Accounts, Rajputana, during the absence of Mr W G Bayly on privilege leave, or until further orders.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c

Azam Rango Balaji Martur to be Mahalkari of Hukeri.

Azam Vishnu Pandurang Joshi to be Mahalkari of Murgod.

Messrs Yeshwant Ramchandra, Sub-Registrar of Karad, and Waman Ravaji, Karkun, Registry Office, Satara, officiated as Dist Inspr of Village Registry Offices, Satara, from 8th to 16th May and 17th May to 7th June 1886 respectively, during the absence on privilege leave for one month of Mr Naro Ramchandra.

Surgns P J Damania and J P Greany, MD, respectively, delivered over and received charge of the Satara Dist Jail on the 17th inst, in the forenoon.

Surgn D C Davidson and Asst Surgn T C Khandwalla, respectively, delivered over and received charge of the Kaira Dist Jail on the 13th inst in the afternoon.

Surg-Major G Bainbridge and Surgn J Parker, MD, M Ch, &c, respectively, delivered over and received charge of the office of the Depy Sanitary Commr, Sind Registration Dist, on the 10th Sept 1886, before office hours.

Surgns A W F Street and F F MacCartie, BA, MB, BCM, respectively, delivered over and received charge of the office of the Health Officer of the Port of Bombay on the 14th Sept 1886, after office hours.

Surgn E Tully and Surgn Major F C Barker, M D, respectively, delivered over and received charge of the office of the Supdt of Vaccination, Western Gujarat Circle, on 11th Sept 1886, before office hours.

Mr W Allen and Mr Nanu Mian valad Bakshu Mian, respectively, delivered over and received charge of the Sachin State on the 4th inst in the afternoon.

Mr C A B Beaty delivered over and Capt E F Marriott received charge of the office of the Asst Supt dt of the Police, Panch Mahals, on the 11th Instant, in the afternoon.

Mr M C Gibb delivered over and Mr Chunilal Venilal received charge of the office of Asst Colr and Mag, F C, Broach, on the 13th inst, in the afternoon.

Rao Bahadur Bhaskarrao Ramchandra Heblikar delivered over and Mr W S Owen received charge of the office of Forest Settlement and Demarcation Officer, Thana, on the 13th inst in the forenoon.

Azam Maganlal Govindram, Head Karkun of taluka Sanand, acted as Mamlatdar of Sanand in the Ahmedabad District, in addition to his own duties, from the 19th May to 3rd June 1886, both days inclusive, pending the arrival of the permanent incumbent.

The following appointments of Mamlatdars are made with effect from the 25th inst, vice Rao Saheb Yashwant Dattatraya, retired :—Rao Saheb Jethalal Varajbhai substantive pro tem Third Grade Mamlatdar, is confirmed, Khan Saheb Sorabji Ratanaji, B A., to be substantive pro tem Third Grade Mamlatdar, Rao Saheb Wasudeo Shivaji to be probationary Fourth Grade Mamlatdar, Rao Saheb Narayen Gopal Raje, B A, to be substantive pro tem Fourth Grade Mamlatdar, Azam Chintaman Gopal, Mahalkari of Mokhada, to be Acting Mamlatdar at Dahanu in Thana.

Rao Saheb Ramchandra Narayen Joglekar, B A, Aval Karkun of taluka Jamkhed in the Ahmednagar Dist, has been appointed to act as Mamlatdar of taluka Koregaon in the Satara Dist during the employment of Rao Saheb Moro Raghunath

NOTICES.

"THE PEPPER MILL."

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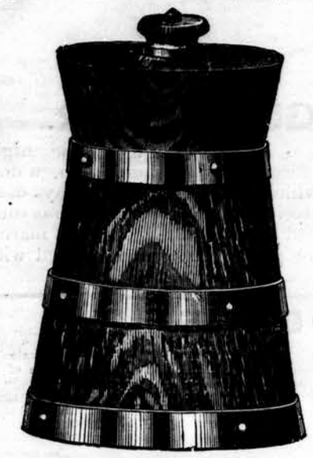

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TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used in stead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver of motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense in health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

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SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it cease past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalculæ which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, nature condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

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PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and develops the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever cerebrale condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

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(3).—FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Copy of Testimonial and letter from Monsieur BONJOUR BARTHELEMY, Delegate of the Society for the Relief of the Wounded, Founder of the Catholic Committee, Decorated with the Cross of the Convention of Geneva.

"LE CAILLON PRES MEUNG SUR LOIR, FRANCE, *June 18th*, 1873.

"I hereby attest that the CHLORODYNE manufactured by RICHARD FREEMAN, PHARMACIST, OF LONDON, is the best remedy against CHOLERA and DYSENTERY; and further affirm, as Director of the Anglo-American Ambulances and of French Prisoners during the War from 1870 to 1871, that a large number of those under my care were attacked with DYSENTERY, and that by means of his CHLORODYNE they were in a few days perfectly cured.—(*Signed*) BONJOUR BARTHELEMY."

"DEAR SIR, "LE CAILLON, *May 25th*, 1873.

"I shall feel obliged if you will have the kindness to forward me a bottle of your Chlorodyne. You will perhaps be surprised to know how I became acquainted with your beneficial remedy. In 1870 war was declared against Prussia. I was appointed Director of the Anglo-American Ambulances, and among the contents of the medicine chests were many bottles of your Chlorodyne from your establishment, which was used ostensively by the Medical Staff. I also used it in my Hospital, and I can truly say that every person attacked with Dysentery, to whom I administered twenty to twenty-five drops, was very shortly cured. I was afterwards appointed Director of French Prisoners, and can state that one morning, while I was going my daily round, I found twenty-five of them suffering from Dysentery, concerning whom the medical men had no hope. I at once administered to them twenty-five drops of your Chlorodyne, and in a few days *all were restored to perfect health.*

"You have my full permission to make use of my name in your circulars, as testifying to the value of your Chlorodyne.

"MR. RICHARD FREEMAN." "Believe me, dear Sir, yours faithfully, BONJOUR BARTHELEMY."

(4).—MESSAGE FROM EARL RUSSELL.

The Right Honourable EARL RUSSELL transmitted to Mr. R. FREEMAN, the Inventor of CHLORODYNE, the following extract of a despatch from Acting-Consul WEBB, dated Manilla, September 17th, 1864:—"The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be CHLORODYNE, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. BURKE I have saved several lives."

(5).—MEDICAL MEN.

Testimonials from Medical men have been received to the number of many thousand.

IMPORTANT CAUTION AND NOTICE.

GENUINE CHLORODYNE IS ONLY MANUFACTURED BY THE SOLE INVENTOR,

RICHARD FREEMAN, PHARMACIST,

70. KENNINGTON PARK ROAD. LONDON. S.E.

Sold in Bottles at 12 Annas; Rs. 1/8; Rs. 2/8; Rs. 6, and Rs. 10.

The Indian Public are respectfully requested to notice that FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE is the ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE, and the extraordinary Medical Reports on its efficacy render it of vital importance that they should obtain the "GENUINE," which is only sold under the protection of the Government, authorising a Stamp bearing the words, "FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE," without which it is spurious.

Four Chancery Suits terminated in favour of FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE, and against J. Collis Browne and J. T. Davenport, Lord Chancellor Selbourne, Lord Justice James, and Lord Justice Mellish, condemned their proceedings, and decreed them to pay all costs. Reports of the suits in "Times," January 12 and July 13, 1864, and April 29 and July 24, 1873, and "British Medical Journal," May 3, 1873.

Anglo-Indian and Native Purchasers are cautioned not to have palmed upon them any substitute. There are other preparations bearing the name of Chlorodyne, but quite devoid of its wonderful effects. See that the Trade Mark, "The Elephant" or "Hathi," is on the wrapper, &c., which is the only True Chlorodyne.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENT FOR ALL INDIA:—F. T. ATKINS, ALLAHABAD.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

MARCKS AND COMPANY.

LADIES' WATCHES.

FIG. 10.

FIG. 11.

FIG. 12.

FIG. 13.

FIG. 14.

FIG. 15.

THE above illustrations of Ladies' Plain Watches will serve to give a fair idea of the size, usually worn. Fig 10 is a keyless half-hunter; Fig. 11, a key less hunter; Fig 12, keyless crystal face; and Fig. 13, a key winding crystal face. The details of the case ornamentation exhibit, of course, an endless variety. In ordering, it will suffice to state whether the Watch is preferred plain, engine-turned, engraved, enamelled, or jewelled, and the dial of gold or of white enamel. The seconds hand is generally dispensed with in Ladies' Watches.

Watches with lever movements will be as large as illustration No. 10. Still smaller sizes can only be made in cylinder, and they cost more in proportion, as they measure less. Fig. 15 represents the smallest size we make in this plain form. Rs. 125.

A keyless hunter of the same size, enamelled dark-blue, or green, and set with diamond, Rs. 600.

	Rs.	a.
Silver keyless hunting, plain, engine-turned or engraved, like illustration 11	45	0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10...	50	0
Do. crystal faced, like illustration 12...	40	0
Gold keyless crystal faced, like illustration 12	60	0
Do. hunting, like illustration 11	65	0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10	70	0
Do. half-hunting, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 10	130	0
Do. hunting, white enamelled dial, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 11... ...	125	0
Do. crystal face, 18-carat, like illustration 12	95	0
Fig. 10, half-hunting, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial...	175	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, keyless, leaver, enamelled	200	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial...	150	0
Gold keyless, highest quality, fully jewelled and compensated half Chronometer ...	350	0
Gold Watches of the most costly make in great variety... ... ... from Rs. 200 to	380	0
The above in enamelled cases, set with pearls or diamonds ... ... from Rs. 280 to	700	0

Note.—When ordering, please quote the number of illustration.

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LANDAUS	" 2,000	PHAETONS	" 700
BAROUCHES	" 1,500	CARTS	" 350

PATENT NEW BUGGIES ..... from Rs. 800.

All work guaranteed, and none but best English material used.

THE LONDON KIT HOUSE,
TAILORS, SHIRT-MAKERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

			Rs.	a.
DRESS SUIT, Superfine, Black Cloth, lined throughout silk, best quality			80	0
Do.	do.	Italian Cloth	70	0
Do.	do.	Black Venetian, lined throughout silk	75	0
Do.	do.	Italian Cloth	65	0
Do.	Black Cashmerette, very light, the correct thing for India, lined Silk		70	0
Do.	do.	Italian	60	0
Do.	of other materials from		50	0
A correct and stylish fit guaranteed.				
DRESS SHIRTS, our own make, from			4	0
Do. Ties and Bows, from			0	6
White Kit Gloves, Double Buttons			2	4 per pr.

3, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

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PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

IS A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY
For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL Use.

PAIN KILLER has never failed when used according to printed directions inclosing each bottle, and is positively safe even in the most inexperienced hands.

PAIN KILLER is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Spasms, and all Bowel Complaints.

PAIN KILLER IS THE BEST remedy known for Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Pain in the Back or Side, Rheumatism, and Neuralgia.

PAIN KILLER LIGHTENS LABOR. It brings speedy and perfect relief in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Burns, Scalds, and wounds of every description.

PAIN KILLER Prices of the Worcester, Prince, Sailor, and in fact all classes of sailing vessels, supplied always at hand, and may be used internally or externally with certainty of relief.

No family can afford to be without this invaluable remedy in the house. Its price brings it within the reach of all, and it will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills.

Sold by all druggists.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Providence, R. I. Proprietors.

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